PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

# Bombay Gazette.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing Saturday 2-30 P.M. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12th Sept | CALEDONIA | 7558 | ..... | ..... |
| 19th „ | ARCADIA | 6603 | MONGOLIA | 9505 |
| 26th „ | EGYPT | 7912 | ..... | ..... |
| 3rd Oct. | ARCADIA | 6603 | INDIA | 7011 |
| 10th „ | ARABIA | 7903 | ..... | ..... |
| 17th „ | ARCADIA | 6603 | VICTORIA | 6522 |
| 24th „ | PERSIA | 7951 | ..... | ..... |
| 31st „ | SALSETTE | 6000 | BRITANNIA | 6525 |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

| Date of Sailing. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20th Feb. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOREA | 11000 |
| T. 27th „ | CALEDONIA | 7558 | ..... | ..... |
| T. 6th Mch. | MOOLTAN | 9631 | ..... | ..... |
| T. 13th „ | EGYPT | 7912 | ..... | ..... |
| 20th „ | SALSETTE | 6000 | CHINA | 7912 |
| T. 27th „ | ARABIA | 7903 | ..... | ..... |
| T. 3rd Apl. | MACEDONIA | 10613 | ..... | ..... |
| T. 10th „ | PERSIA | 7951 | ..... | ..... |
| 17th „ | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALWA | 11000 |
| T. 24th „ | MOREA | 11000 | ..... | ..... |
| 1st May | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 9505 |
| T 8th „ | CALEDONIA | 7558 | ..... | ..... |
| 15th „ | SALSETTE | 6000 | MARMORA | 10509 |
| T. 22nd „ | EGYPT | 7912 | ..... | ..... |

T.=Through Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

W. C. SYMES,
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### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

### GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

| | |
|---|---|
| PASSAGES | Booked without charge. |
| BERTHS | Carefully Selected. |
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| Calcutta : | GRINDLAY & Co. |
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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY |
|---|---|---|---|
| CUMBRA | 5,866 | Boyer | 1st Oct. 1908 |
| SYDNEY | 4,118 | Henric | 29th Oct. „ |
| OCEANIEN | 4,143 | Magnen | 26th Nov. „ |
| SIRRA | 5,338 | Schmitz | 24th Dec „ |
| AUSTRALIEN | 4,365 | Verron | 21st Jan. 1909 |
| YARRA | 4,142 | Sellier | 18th Feb. „ |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels | Tons. | Captain | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| OCEANIEN | 4,143 | Magnen | 11th Sept. 1908 |
| SIRRA | 5,338 | Schmitz | 9th Oct. „ |
| AUSTRALIEN | 4,365 | Verron | 6th Nov. „ |

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

### THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Vessels | Tons. | Captain. | Arrival. | Departure. 1908 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAKAMIYA MARU | ... | T. Yamawaki | ..... | 12th Sept. |
| NAGASHIMA MARU | ... | T. Arakawa | 14th Sept | 25th Sept. |
| HOYORI MARU | ... | J. Hands | 26th Sept | 8th Oct. |
| HIROSHI MARU | ... | R. Kon | 10th Oct | 21st Oct. |
| TAKASAKI MARU | ... | A. Meeker | 22nd Oct | 3rd Nov. |
| TOYOMI MARU | ... | M. Winckler | 5th Nov | 17th Nov. |
| SHINYOFU MARU | ... | K. Sato | 17th Nov | 29th Nov. |
| WAKAMIYA MARU | ... | T. Yamawaki | 30th Nov | 12th Dec. |
| KAGESHIMA MARU | ... | T. Arakawa | 11th Dec | 25th Dec. 1909 |
| HOYORI MARU | ... | J. Hands | 26th Dec | 7th Jan. |

For Freight apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Nawasi Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

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### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Sailing Date. | Time. | Route—via. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LINGA | 2171 | Mon 14th Sept. | 11 a.m. | P D & C* |
| DWARKA | 1,695 | Thur. 10th Sept. | 9 a.m. | Cutch Mandvie. |
| LHASA | 2,171 | Fri. 11th Sept. | 6 a.m. | (direct). |

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 14th Sept, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWAREA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th Sept., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about the 12th Sept,

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

10th September, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AFRICA | 4,596 | P. Badessich | 1st October | 1908 |
| KORRBER | 5,301 | A. Foresti | 1st Nov. | 1908 |
| BOHEMIA | 4282 | M. Dabcevich | 16th Nov. | 1908 |
| AFRICA | 4,596 | P. Badessich | 1st Dec. | 1908 |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| CHINA | 5999 | G. Bergutlan. | 24th Sept. 1908. |

For further Particular regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street. Fort, Bombay.

### ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

| Steamers. | Captain. | Tons. | Date |
|---|---|---|---|
| CIRCASSIA | A. Talt | 6,716 | 24th Sept 08. |
| SCINDIA | Wm. Kelso | 5,106 | 11th Oct „ |
| CASTALIA | | 6,388 | 24th „ „ |
| RLYSIA | A. Haig | 6,500 | 11th Nov „ |
| MASSILIA | J. Thomson | 5091 | 27th „ „ |
| OLYMPIA | C.F. Osborne R.N.R. | 5124 | 11th Dec „ |
| CIRCASSIA | A. Talt | 6716 | 27th „ „ |
| SCINDIA | Wm Kelso | 5106 | 14th Jan 09 |
| CASTALIA | | 6388 | 27th „ „ |
| BARITANNIA | R. J. Garrick | 3069 | 5th Feb „ |

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez | Rs. 385 |
| Bombay to Port Said | Rs. 418 |
| Bombay to Marseilles | Rs. 578 |
| Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) | Rs. 605 |
| Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent | Rs. 653 |
| Bombay to New York | Rs. 792 |
| Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) | Rs. 990 |
| Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool | Rs. 1038 |

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave
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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
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TRADE THERAPION MARK.

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**THERAPION No. 1** in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

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**THERAPION No. 3** for nervous exhaustion, want of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

**THERAPION** may be procured at 2/- and 4/8 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), attached to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Inland Revenue Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Corporated by Royal Charter.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | £1,260,000 |
| Reserve Fund | £1,525,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders | £1,200,000 |

Head Office
Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, London
Agencies and Branches:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hamburg. | Medan, Deli (Sumatra). | Bombay. |
| Bombay | Singapore. | Saigon. |
| Kandy. | Kwala Lumpor | Shanghai. |
| Calcutta. | Bangkok. | Tientsin. |
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Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

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Capital Called up .... „ 50,00,000

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No Interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

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Amounts for 12 months are received at 4 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 15,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 15,000,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $ 14,000,000 |
| Gold Reserve Fund | £ 1,500,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld

London Committee

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
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„ 24 „ „ „ „ 38

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Contain the full LIPP STEEL FRAME cast in one piece, the strings are arranged on the overstrung system, each set passing through a separate stud, by which means the tone is at once purified and refined.

THE LIPP GRAND PIANOS
Passes a volume of tone and elasticity of touch not to be found in many GRAND PIANOS of greater length, and without the slightest exaggeration or the use of inflated terms.

THE LIPP GRAND PIANOS
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Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.
DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES
furnished on Application.
Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.
ERECTION OF
manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.
We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.
SUPPLIERS OF
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

## BANKS.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £1,600,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL | £ 800,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £ 600,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Delhi, | Newera-Eliya. |
| Bombay, | Tuticorin, | Camp Aden. |
| Madras. | Chittagong, | Steamer Point-Aden. |
| Karachi. | Rangoon. | Zanzibar. |
| Cawnpore, | Mandalay, | Mombasa. |
| Lahore | Colombo. | Nairobi. |
| Amritsar, | Kandy. | Entebbe. |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY Manager.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld

ESTABLISHED 1880.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL PAID-UP | Ye 24,000,000 |
| RESERVED FUNDS | „ 15,650,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antung-Hsien | Liaoyang | Peking |
| Changchung | Lyons | San Francisco |
| Chefoo | Mukden (Moukden) | Shanghai |
| Dairen (Dalny) | Nagasaki | Tieling |
| Hankow | Newchwang | Tientsin |
| Honolulu | New York | Tokyo |
| Hongkong | Osaka | |
| Kobe | Ryojun (Port Arthur) | |
| London | | |

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
BOMBAY OFFICE— Manager
Albert Buildings,
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay

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THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907

| | |
|---|---|
| ISSUED FOR | £2,000,000 |
| ACCUMULATED FUNDS | £12,000,000 |
| ASSURANCES IN FORCE | £29,493,300 |

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

### THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

HEAD OFFICE: BHARAT BUILDINGS, LAHORE.

Chairman:—The Hon'ble Mr. HARKISHENLAL, Bar.-at-law, Lahore.

LIFE ENDOWMENT, MARRIAGE and EDUCATION, INDUSTRIAL (Rupee per month as premium). Fidelity, Annuity and Pension Policies issued on most favourable terms.

CLAIMS paid exceed 1,60,000.

Special provision for Insurance on the lives of Ladies and insurance without Medical Examination.
Prospectuses and particulars can be had from—

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Chief Agents,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

LAJPAT RAI SAHNI,
MANAGER,
BHARAT INSURANCE Co., Limited,
Bharat Buildings, LAHORE.

Active and influential AGENTS and CANVASSER, WANTED.

Apply to Y. HARILAL & Co.,
Local Agents,
Motilal's Mansions

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### S. S. "CITY OF KARACHI."

ARRIVED ON 9TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's Option, at their Risk and Expense.

Ships' Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages, etc., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., *Agents.*

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY, Home Street, Bombay, 9th September, 1908.

### THE SCINDE AND PUNJAB COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited by the Undersigned Liquidator of the Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Company, Limited (in voluntary liquidation), for the purchase of all the Machinery, Press, Engines, Boilers and accessories belonging to the said Company and now lying on the Company's premises at Karachi in Scinde.

1. Every Tender will be subject to the conditions following and must be accompanied with a sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of the amount of the Tender.

2. The balance of the purchase moneys will have to be paid within a fortnight of the acceptance of the Tender.

3. The purchaser will have to remove the Machinery, press, &c., purchased by him within one month of the acceptance of the offer, and in default thereof will have to pay the full costs of the removal and the damages occasioned by his default.

4. The purchaser will have to agree not to erect the press and machinery purchased by him in any part of Karachi or elsewhere in Scinde at any time before 31st October, 1909.

The Undersigned does not undertake to accept any or the highest Tender.

All Tenders must be received within three weeks from date.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and details of machinery, application may be made to the Undersigned at the office of Messrs. MULJI JAITHA & Co., No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay—Dated this 9th September, 1908.

LALJI NARANJI, Liquidator, The Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ld., (in Voluntary Liquidation.)

### MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

FOOD SUPPLIED AT THE DIFFERENT MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, the 28th September, 1908, for the SUPPLY of DIETS, etc., to the different Municipal Hospitals from 1st November, 1908 to 31st October, 1909.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., can, on payment of Rs. 2, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required in connection with the Contract.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 to be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office, Bombay Municipality, in cash or Public Securities, which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. The successful tenderer will be required to pay a further deposit of Rs. 500 as security for the due and faithful performance of the Contract. The monthly supply bills will be subject to a deduction of 10 per cent. on the Contract amount.

5. All the charges in connection with the execution, etc., of the contract, should be borne by the Contractors.

6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner, B. K. GOLDSMITH, Ag. Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Department, Bombay Municipality, Bombay, 9th September, 1908.

### THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the six months, ended 30th June, 1908, at the rate of Rs. 100 (one hundred) per Share (of Rs. 1,000 paid up), will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 17th inst., at the Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, from 11-30 A.M. to 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), to Shareholders whose names will stand on the Register of shares on the 14th inst. on production of their share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 22nd inst., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, D. M. PETIT SONS & CO., Agents, The Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ld.

Bombay, 8th September, 1908.

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, and SATURDAY the 11th and 12th instant, those days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

BOMBAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

### ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members, will be held at the Club, on THURSDAY, the 10th September, 1908, at 6-30 p.m.

WALTER LANG, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 10th August, 1908.

WANTED ATTENTION that Diabetes of any stage with all its concomitant evils is warranted to be cured positively by "Ioris"—a God-send to the hopeless sufferers. Cure is the ideal cure. We solicit any case, however obstinate. A week's trial to convince most hopeful results. Numerous brilliant cures. Try this when others have failed. Rs. 4 per phial. MANAGER, BRITISH INDIAN PHARMACY, Ranaghat, Bengal.

### THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Ad-interim Dividend at the rate of Rs. 10/- per Share, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1908, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on and after Monday, the 21st September, 1908, between 11-30 A.M. and 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 2nd September, 1908, on production of their Share Certificates.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 3rd September to the 17th September, 1908, both days inclusive.

By Order, SASSOON J. DAVID & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, 26TH AUGUST, 1908.

### TO PARENTS.

CLARK'S LIST of BRITISH SCHOOLS, undertaking entire charge of Indian and Colonia Children, will be sent post free to all applicants.

ARTHUR W. CLARK. 29, Wellington Rd., Brighton, England.

### LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW,

WILL RE-OPEN ON THE 15TH OCTOBER.

For Prospectus apply to THE SECRETARY, La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

### LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white leprs), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge Calcutta.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### CONCERT

in aid of the BUILDING FUND of the ZENANA BIBLE & MEDICAL MISSION SCHOOL, GIRGAON,

TO BE HELD IN

THE Y. M. C. A. HALL,

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER, 1908, at 9-30 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Glee ... ... | "Carnovale" The Y. M. C. A. GLEE CLUB. | Rossini. |
| Tenor Solo ... | "The last watch" Mr. SHORROCK. | Pinsuti. |
| Musical Sketch.. | "Beethoven Terrace" Miss RUSSELL. | ..... |
| Soprano Solo ... | "Should he upbraid" Miss VINING. | Bishop. |
| Tenor Cor Solo.. | "Ave Maria" Mr. AUBREY RHENIUS | Schubert. |
| Vocal Duet ... | "Tenor and Baritone" Mr. SHORROCK and Mr. BUXTON. | Wilson. |
| Pianoforte Solo.. | "L'invitation a la Valse" Op. 65. Miss GILDA GIACCHETTI, (Lyceum Rossini, Pesaro). | Weber. |
| Shepherdess' Song & Tableau. | "One Spring Morning" Miss VINING and Girls of the Byculla Schools. | Ethelbert Nevin. |
| Glee ... ... | "Sing a Song of Sixpence" The Y. M. C. A. GLEE CLUB. | Channon Cornwall |
| Aria .. ... | "Ah! fors'è lui" (Traviata) Miss GILDA GIACCHETTI. | Verdi. |
| Violin Solo ... | "Legende" Mr. A. M. BRAND. | H. Wieniawski. |
| Bass Solo ... | "The Desert" Mr. T. BUXTON. | Emanuel. |
| Pianoforte Duet. | "2me Rhapsodie Hongroise" Miss GILDA GIACCHETTI and Mrs. REYNELL. | Liszt. |
| Song ... ... | { "An Evening Love-song" "For what thou art" Mrs. SHANKS. | F. H. Chipman. G. E. Rosenvig. |
| Glee ... ... | "Goodnight, Goodnight, Beloved" The Y. M. C. A. GLEE CLUB. | Pinsuti. |

Tickets may be had at Messrs. ROSE & Co., or at the Y. M. C. A.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 2. Unreserved Seats, Re. 1.

### CHARITY FOOTBALL MATCH.

CIVIL vs. MILITARY.

COOPERAGE,

FRIDAY, 11TH SEPTEMBER, 1908, AT 5-45 P.M.

Band in attendance.

CATERING TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

The whole of the proceeds will be given to the INDO BRITISH INSTITUTE.

ADMISSION TO GROUND.

Queen's Road Entrance ... Re. One.
Cooperage ,, ,, ... Annas eight.

Tickets can be obtained from Messrs. ROSE & Co.; A. E. BUSSEY, Bombay Gymkhana; Mr. T. VENN, Commercial Gymkhana; Indo-British Institution, and at the Gate.

### EMPIRE THEATRE,

SEPTEMBER, 18TH AND 21ST.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT BY LOCAL AMATEURS.

PERFORMERS:—

Mesdames Binning, Bowen, Brooks, Coombs, DeBerry, Harter, Hick, Paterson Brown, Proes, Rumboll, Stevens, Wilson and Wood.

Messrs. Baker, Binning, Branson, Cassels, Cole, Coombs, Cottrell, Croft, Cuthbert, Gillet, Glendinning, Jackson, Johnston, Kent, Sanderson, Saunders, Tresilian and West.

Mr. Croft will sing and dance "The Cake Walk," by Leslie Stuart.

The Music will be under the direction of Mr. Clement Robinson.

PART I.

GEORGIA SING SONG.

Powerful Chorus, Dances.

PART II.

THE CAFE CONCERT.

Introducing "Sambo" (The Gay Parisienne), "The Cake Walk," "It's away we have in the army (Lady Madcap), "O Peaceful England," and "Yeomen of England" (Merrie England), "Never mind the Weather" (Sergeant Brue).

Choruses from San Toy, etc.

Mr. Cottrell will play Banjo Solo "Pompadour."

Orchestra from the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers' Band, by kind permission.

Box office is kindly undertaken by Messrs. S. ROSE and Co.

The proceeds will be given to the GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

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Our Goods Challenge Competition.

CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES

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Our "A 1" and "ELEPHANT" Brands of TYRES are SPECIALITIES.

DUNLOP'S—The World's Best MOTOR TYRES and TUBES of every description in stock.

For prices, etc., apply to

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### WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

*Sold by—*

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.

MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.

H. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.

And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 886, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the World.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

A BOUDOIR GRAND IBACH'S PIANO FOR SALE. Ebonized, overstrung, fine tone, good condition. Price, when new, Rs. 1,875. Reasonable offer accepted. MISS SHIREEN D. R. DADY, REAY HOUSE, APOLLO BUNDER.

ARE YOU IN A HURRY?—We will hire you a car at a moment's notice. We undertake repairs, HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy, Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street,

BUILT TO GO. Our high grade English manufactured cycles: Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

DELIGHTFUL CHANGES.—"MAIDSTONE," Panchgani, TO LET, from 1st October, Furnished, beautiful view. "COSY COTTAGE", Mahableshwar, from 10th October. Rents moderate. Apply Mrs. CRISP, near Ry. Station, Grant Road, Bombay.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 407, c/o the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—An English 3 cwt. Pneumatic Power HAMMER, of entirely a new Design. Brand-new, in perfect good and working order. Is to be disposed of at owner's account. Apply FORT COACH FACTORY, Mody Bay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. Nos. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

GRAND DISPLAY of fashionable popular motor cars. Big range of choice. Sunbeam, Darracq, Ford, Horbick. All Horse prowers, all types of body. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

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MADE EASY WHAT-BIKING.—A good bicycle makes cycling a pleasure. Try the Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

MOFUSSIL AGENTS WANTED, on Salary and Commission. State Terms expected and past experience. The NATIONAL INDIAN INSURANCE Coy., 3, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robey & Co. certificated 50 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 402, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Re. 1 and higher.

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PRESSED STEEL FISHING & SHOOTING BOATS.

The celebrated "Get There" and "Bustle" Duck Boats, and "Buckeye" Hunting and Fishing Boats.

PRICES FROM

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Colored Illustrated Sheet with Prices and all Particulars on Application.

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Total Funds Exceed ... ... ... £17,915,000
Total Revenue for 1906 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For 1906 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co., *Secretaries,* NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co., KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,00,00 000

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to R. PATERSON BROWN, *Manager, BOMBAY.*

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1907.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| New Policies issued (net) | 6,350 for £s. | 1,979,720 |
| New Premiums (1907) | ,, | 90,402 |
| Annual Income | ,, | 1,405,950 |
| Assets | ,, | 9,820,266 |

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances with or without Medical Examination Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c. Apply—

CROFT MODY & Co., CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD. Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

| Age next Birthday. | Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums. | Premiums Limited to 10 years. | 15 years. | 20 years. | Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years. | 20 years. | 25 years. | Age next Birthday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | |
| 30 | 21 10 | 48 8 | 36 6 | 30 7 | 64 5 | 47 6 | 37 11 | 30 |
| 35 | 24 2 | 53 5 | 39 4 | 33 0 | 64 13 | 49 0 | 38 7 | 35 |
| 30 | 27 4 | 56 13 | 42 13 | 36 0 | 65 10 | 49 9 | 3 11 | 30 |
| 35 | 31 5 | 62 4 | 47 1 | 39 13 | 66 13 | 50 5 | 41 10 | 35 |
| 40 | 36 11 | 68 13 | 53 5 | 44 9 | 68 11 | 53 14 | 44 10 | 40 |
| 45 | 43 14 | 76 7 | 58 13 | ... | 71 11 | 56 19 | ... | 45 |

*Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.*

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.

Estd. since 1833. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus WILKINSON'S

*Thomas Wilkinson* *are upon every GENUINE bottle.*

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.

Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.

Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

LET your choice of a TYPEWRITER be in favour of a VISIBLE WRITER, a good Manifolder and one which will not easily get out of order.

The OLIVER Typewriter

MUST be the Machine of your choice. ITS VISIBLE WRITING Feature, great manifolding Power and Reliability have made it the SUCCESS that it is.

THERE can be no doubt about it,

*SOLE AGENTS.*

W. H. THORNS & Co., 13-15, HORNBY ROW BOMBAY.

### WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ANDERSON'S WHISKY.

Red Star, Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

Three Stars, Rs. 3 per bottle.

SAMPLE NIPS ON APPLICATION.

SOLE IMPORTERS, ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE" SCOTCH WHISKY.

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons, is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"

is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0; per pint, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

SOLE AGENT: BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY, 28, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Can be obtained from Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street; ,, D. G. Umrigar & Co., Crawford Market, and ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

CHAMPAGNE MOET and CHANDON'S DRY IMPERIAL VINTAGE WINE.

TO BE HAD FROM CROFT MODY & CO., SOLE AGENTS.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS: Messrs. BRANDON & Co., VICTORIA TERMINUS, AND Messrs. DENISON & Co., HUMMUM STREET.

SAL HEPATICA

An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation.

Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.

For sale by chemists.

KEMP & CO., 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay BEYNON & CO., 55 Esplanade Rd., "

### JARRAH WOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld., Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon. Telephone No. 838.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

| | |
|---|---|
| SCROFULA. | BAD LEGS, |
| SCURVY. | BLOTCHES, |
| ECZEMA | SPOTS, |
| BLOOD POISON, | BLACKHEADS |
| ULCERS, | PIMPLES, |
| SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES, | AND SORES OF ALL KINDS |

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 13, 1908.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

*Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.*

ASK FOR CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

"APENTA" R.D.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

A SPECIFIC

for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

*ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.*

### FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND, (BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar, Bombay.

MEN,—Lord K——says "I have used many SAFETY RAZORS but none have given the satisfaction and feeling of a perfect shave as the "Gem Junior."

"The Gem Junior" Safety Razor Outfit, with seven Razor steel blades, complete in case, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P. MONEY REFUNDED if not satisfactory. GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

2 ND HAND almost new RUBBER TYRE ENGLISH VICTORIA, LANDEAU, VISAVIS and BROUGHAM, brand-new for sale.

Apply to S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., 18 Bank Street, Fort.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co., Cheapest Dealers in STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc., RUBBER STAMP MAKERS. KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

A CONSTANT STATE OF IRRITATION

On Back, Chest, and Legs—Suffered Over Five Years—Consulted Several Specialists and Tried Various Remedies—Then

CUTICURA COMPLETELY CURED THE DISEASE

"Six years ago this summer I caught a chill through bathing while in a state of perspiration and for nearly five and a half years my back, chest, and legs were in a constant state of irritation, especially in the spring of every year. I have consulted several specialists and tried various other remedies to no avail until I tried Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. I have used them only about six months and now my skin all over my body is as fair as the Prince of the Asturias. I shall certainly not fail to recommend the Cuticura Remedies for all skin diseases. H. Ogden Wilson, Chedworth Villa, Gloucester Rd., Boscombe, Hants., May 14, 1907."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

BABIES CURED Torturing, Disfiguring Humours Speedily Yield to Cuticura.

The suffering which Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment have alleviated among skin-tortured, disfigured infants and children, and the comfort they have afforded worn-out and worried parents, have led to their adoption in countless homes as a priceless treatment for the skin and blood. Infantile and birth humours, milk crust, scalled head, eczema, rashes, and every form of itching, scaly, pimply skins, and scalp humours, with loss of hair, of infancy and childhood, are speedily, permanently, and economically cured, in the majority of cases, when all other remedies suitable for children fail.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, in vials of 60) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; South Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

| | Subscription. Rate. | Discount. Rate. |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly | Rs. 25 0 | Rs. 20 0 |
| Half-yearly | ,, 13 13 | ,, 11 0 |
| Quarterly | ,, 7 0 | ,, 5 8 |
| Monthly | ,, 2 8 | ,, 1 8 |

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

| | Subscription. Rate. | Discount. Rate. |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly | Rs. 37 8 | Rs. 30 0 

# DELIGHTFUL AUSTRIAN BEER

**REGINA PILSENER BRAND.**

From the famous SENOSETSCH BREWERY, near TRIESTE, a High Class Light Beer, free from Injurious Ingredients, Healthy and Very Pleasant to the Taste.

Sole Agent for India, Burma and Ceylon, **R. DITMAR,** Bombay.

Also obtainable locally from **D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.**


## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Cos. steamer Dwarka, 759 tons Captain H. M. Cutbush, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c. with a general cargo and 3 cabin and 200 deck passengers.

THE steamer Bardistan, 2,500 tons, Captain H. L. Davies, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk &c., with a general cargo and Mr. and Mrs. Whitehead as passengers.

THE Asiatic S. N. Co's. steamer Nizam 2,041 tons Captain J. P. Toms, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, via Coast Ports, with a general cargo and 94 deck passengers.

THE City Line steamer City of Karachi, 3,563 tons, Captain E. Holley, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Glasgow and Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Strathblane 2,829 tons Captain J. Smith sailed yesterday for Philadelphia with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa 949 tons Captain H. MacDiarmid arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Coast Ports, with a general cargo and 1 cabin and 333 deck passengers.

THE steamer Strathelyde, 2,842 tons Captain G. S. Creeram arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday 8th September should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

### MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Northbrook..Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Survey St
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St
R I M S Elphinstone.....Lt E Stocken.....R I Marine

In the Stream.

R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBarry .....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge .....Comdr Farewell'.....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept 9.

Argyll.....2205 Robicson .....Coti Bros & Co
Bahadur.....2926 Cubbin.....T Morrison & Co
Brand.....1519 Evenson .....W & A Graham & Co
Bullow & Myle..2165 Curtis.....K Nixon & Co
Clematis.....2229 Davies.....James Mackintosh & Co
Calcutta .....2244 Young .....Bombay Co
City of Lucknow2371 Bycok.....K N & Co
Dwarka.....759 Cutbush .....M M & Co
Firoze.....2005 Watson.....Bo & P S N Co
Fairport.....2733 Greage.....The Bombay Co
Garacube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Godjura.....1858 Bishop .....M M & Co
Hydra .....831 Lykke .....F Campbell & Co
Inchbonra...2572 Nicholas.....T Morrison & Co
Kt. Bernard ...4778 Kindall .....K N & Co
Birley Bank.....2092 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kt. Templar .....409 Billett .....W & A G & Co
Kirkiee.....2275Watson .....W & A Graham & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lhasa.....949 McDiarmid.....M M & Co
Martin.....2483 Archer .....The Bombay Co
Nizam.....2041 Toms .....Turner Morrison & Co
Oceana .....3507 Shanghai .....27-10 P & O S N Co
Shahdina ...1918 Davison M'Gus Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2786 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Bovill .....Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam...2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz...2523 Baldwin...Shah .....Shah S N Co
Strathgarry.....1840Sanhope .....W & A G & Co
Strathclyde...2342 Creeram .....
Ujina.....3426 Brocq .....M M & Co
Xima .....146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co
Zoroaster.....2376 Wickham .....W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 9.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Dido | 3127 | Jackson | Hull | 12-9 | F Muir & Co |
| B Clan Macleod | 3043 | Fisheuden | Chittagong | 15-9 | F M & Co |
| F Delta | 4780 | Snow | Shanghai | 16-9 | P & O Co |
| H Rahmani | 1172 | Geddie | Jadda | 14-9 | B & P S N Co |
| H Mosntari | 1110 | Goro | Busreh | 29-9 | Bo & P S N Co |
| K Kaiser | 1714 | Pohieser | Ztar | 11-9 | A Attrandes |
| L Conrland | 760 | Ebrahim | Repraing | | Bo S N Co Ld |
| M Egypt | 4178 | Summers | London | 26-9 | P & O Co |
| M Caledonia | 5529 | Tocque | London | 12-9 | P & O Co |
| O Ahmadi | 1640 | Huches | R.S. Ports | 24-9 | B & P S N Co |
| P Rakendels | 4629 | Probert | K'chi | 17-9 | W & A G & Co |

H W P D

Kaveri .....553 Mahomed ...B'lnaga 12-9 ... Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Circassia...4315 Tart ...L'pool 29-9 W & A G & Co
3 D Baldaino.....2481 Magazzini G'nda .....15-9 F & R I N Co
4 Inchia .....2481 Belaito ...Shangh ai ...F R S N Co
8 Wakamiya Maru...3497 Yamawaki ..... Kobe 12-9 N Y Kaisha
10-11 City of Karachi 3514 Halley ....Karachi ...12-9 K Nixon & Co
10-11 Glenlyon 2634 Fairly...Calcutta 7-9 K N & Co
16 Alavi....2321 Hill.....Jeddah...24-9 B & P S N Co
M W Dry Dock
Hoseiaee.....991 Gourdan ...Busreh 7-9 Bo & P S N Co
Usuta .....3492 Phillip .. Calcutta ...10-9 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

| Sept | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | City of Karachi s | Halley ..... | Glasgow, Aug 8 |
| 9 | Nizam s ..... | Toms ..... | Calcutta, Aug 14 |
| | Strathclyde s..... | Creeram ..... | Calcutta, Aug 28 |
| | Lhasa s ..... | McDiarmid... | Karachi, Sept 7 |

DEPARTURES.

| Sept | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | City of Agra s ... | Buck ..... | Karachi |
| | Strathblane ..... | Smith ..... | Philadelphia |
| | Bardistan s..... | Davies ..... | Dunkirk, &c |

The steamer Dwarka Cutbush for Persian Gulf &c. obtained her portclearance on Wednesday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Oceanian for Australia &c
" Mosntari for Persian Gulf &c
" Hydra for Bangkok
" Lawada for Calcutta &c
" Nizam for Calcutta &c

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| Aug. | Vessel. | From |
|---|---|---|
| 22 | Nonsuch | Calcutta |
| Sept. | | |
| 4 | Norfolk | Calcutta |
| 5 | Clan Maclaren | Coast |
| 6 | Neidenfels | Antwerp |

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Britannia, arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the morning of the 8th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair, left Suez on the morning of the 6th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinnon, arrived at Suez on the morning of the 7th instant.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Salazie, from Bombay arrived at Aden on Tuesday, the 8th instant at night.

### DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—4 bales silk kakoon and 3 bales silk-waste, Killick Nixon and Co; 4,686 cwts myrabollams. Waghji Becher.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—5 cases condiments, H P Sethna and Co.; 12 bales hides, H A Oomer; 10 bales hides, Ewart Latham and Co; 1 bale skins E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR CATANIA.

D Balduino s—350 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Burdistan s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co. 220 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR HULL.

Dido s—16,000 cwts castorseeed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Matin s—300 tons old iron, J Ramji.
D Balduino s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—10 cases opium, P and O Co; 13 cwts fishmaws, A Fernandes; 200 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 1,100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 160 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.
Ischia s—200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 1,250 cwts onion, R E Dadachanji.
Wakamiya Maru s—68 cwts senna leaves, T Canji.
Oceanien s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—300 bales twist, C Bhowanidas; 400 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 1,000 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 125 bales piece goods, E D Sassoon and Co.

### BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 10th September.

1. There will be Drill for all Members at the Riding School at 7-30 a.m. punctually on Thursday the 10th instant.

Dress. Plain clothes.

2. Sword and Carbine Drill for Recruits at the Town Hall on Thursday the 10th instant at 6 p.m. Recruits Parading to be passed out will do so in Uniform with Helmets.

H. E. E. PROCTER, Lieut.
Offg. Commandant B. L. H.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 10th September.

472. PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The Annual Distribution of Prizes of the Corps will take place at the Town Hall on Friday the 25th instant at 9-30 p. m. and will be followed by a Dance.

Dress—Members must either wear Mess Dress or Khaki.

Invitations—Each member of the Corps is entitled to free Tickets for his family Guests. Tickets will be issued at the rate of Rs. 1 each. Application for tickets must be made to the President Sub-Committee, together with name of Guests and remittance, addressed to the Head-Quarters Office Fort.

No applications will be considered after the 20th instant.

x x x x
x x x x

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 10th September.

392.—Detail for the week ending 12th Instant:—
Thursday, 10th Inst.—" L " Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 8 a. m.
" I " Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.
Friday, 11th Inst.—" K " Coy. (John Cannon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-50 p. m.
All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to Parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.
Dress.—Mufti.
Saturday 12th Inst.—" H " Coy. Parade on Coy. Rifle ground at 7-30 a.m.

393.—Medals—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medals should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

394.—Rifle Matches—The conditions of the Viceroy's Competition for 1908-1909 have been received and can be seen at Head-Quarters.

The following extracts are published for information:—

The Competition is open to Volunteers of all ranks.

Entrance fee Rs 4 to be paid to the Adjutant by the 20th September 1908.

No post entries allowed. The first stage (i. e.) 200, 500 and 600 yards (aggregate) to be fired between the 1st and 31st October 1908.

The total amount of prizes to be competed for in 3 stages is Rs 5,110.

395.—Command.—Captain N. W. Faith having reported his arrival from leave takes over command of "C" from this date.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

Mr. Solomon Levy, of Oran, Algeria, formerly of Gibraltar, merchant, who died May 23, 1905, aged sixty-five, left personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at £12,584. In his will he exhorted his children to continue in the Jewish faith and to abstain from mixed marriages, and to do all in their power to remove the prejudice existing against the Jewish race, which he noted with great grief, was productive of so much pain and persecution to many of its members. He particularly exhorted his son to beware of the vanities and great things of this world, bearing in mind the French saying, "Tout casse, tout passe, tout lasse," which he hoped he would adopt as his motto.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.
DEATHS.

KHRAS—Ahonvad First Gatha Gahambar, Shahanshahi, 1277, Yezdijirdi, Tuesday, 8th September 1908, 11-30 p.m., at "Khras Bungalow," Middle Colaba, Bombay, of acute Bright's Disease, Jamshed, the second son of Pheerozshah Barjorjee Sohrabjee Khras and grandson of the late Jamshedjee Sohrabjee Cowasjee Khras of Aden, aged 25. Funeral took place yesterday afternoon to the Tower of Silence.

PATEL—September 9, Khan Bahadur Bomanji Behramji Patel, at Old Modykhana. Deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends, age 59. Funeral (to-day) Thursday at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.).


**H. T. BINKS.**
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
**Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.**
TELEPHONE NO. 947.


## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 26m.; Sun sets, 6h. 47m.; High water, 11-14m., 11-24a.; Low water, 4-37m., 5-21a.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club, half yearly general meeting, 6-30 p. m.
Cricket, Parsis vs. Presidency, Poona.
Concert, Y. M. C. A. Hall, in aid of the Zenana Mission School, Girgaum, 9-30 p. m.

PHASE OF THE MOON.—Sept. 10th, Full Moon, 5h. 53-3m p.m.; Sept. 17th, Last Quarter, 4h. 3-4m. p.m.; Sept. 25th, New Moon, 8h. 29-4m. p.m.; Sept 10th, in Perigee, 1h, p.m.; Sept 22nd, in Apogee 5h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, September 11.—Bank holiday. Cricket, Parsis vs. Poona, Poona. All India United Insurance Company, 7 Green Street, 4-30 p. m. H. H. The Maharana Shri Ajitsingji Mills, 2 Dalal Street, 4-30 p. m. Gymkhana Cricket matches: "A" Team vs. Ahmednagar, home. "B" Team vs. Improvement Trust, away. Sun rises, 6h. 26m. Sun sets, 6h. 46m. High water, 11-54m. Low water, 5-23m. 5-59a.

Saturday, September 12.—Bank holiday. Cricket, Gymkhana "B" Team vs. Mahomedan Cricket Club, away. Parsi New Year Eve. Sun rises, 6h. 26m.; Sun sets, 6h. 45m. High water, 0-12m., 0-33a. Low water, 6-7m., 6-37a.

Sunday, September 13.—13th Sunday after Trinity. Parsee New Year's Day. Sun rises, 6h. 26m.; Sun sets, 6h. 44m.; High water, 0-59m., 1-12a; Low water, 6-51m.; 7-16a.

Monday, September 14.—Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 26m.; Sun sets 6h. 43m.; High water, 1-46m., 1-52a.; Low water 7-35m., 7-56a.

Tuesday, September 15.—Sun rises, 6h. 26m.; Sun sets, 6h. 42m.; High water, 2-35m., 2-33a.; Low water, 8-20m., 8-38a.

Wednesday, September 16.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 27m.; Sun sets, 6h. 41m.; High water, 3-27m., 3-15a; Low water, 9-10m., 2-24a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan, per s.s. "Wakamiya Maru," will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a.m., on Saturday the 13th instant. Parcel mail for Japan close at 5-30 p.m. the previous day.

PARSEE MATRIMONIAL COURT.—Two vacancies having occured of Delegates of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay, by the death of Mr. D. M. Panthakey and of Khan Bahadur B. B. Patel, Messrs. Byramjee R. B. Jeejeebhoy and Phirozsha B. Petit offer themselves as candidates for election.

PARSEE WOMAN'S SUICIDE.—Yesterday Mr. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest relative to the death of Ruttenbai Aspandiarji Wadia, (40), a Parsee woman. The deceased had been ailing for some months past. On Tuesday evening the deceased was found suffering from the effects of opium poisoning, and was removed to the hospital, where she died yesterday morning. It appeared from the evidence of a licensed opium vendor, that the deceased had purchased eight-anna worth of opium from a shop at Null Bazaar, on Tuesday morning. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

BAND AT THE PAREL INSTITUTE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day:—

March .....Namur .....T Lane
Selection .....The Gaiety Echoes .....Caryll
Valse .....Petite annonce..... .....Beager
Intermezzo .....On the Road to Moscow...Loetz
Selection.....Little Christoper Columbus...Caryll
Highland Patrol, Wee Macgreegor .....Amers

ZENANA MISSION CONCERT.—In our Advertisement columns to-day appears the programme of a Concert that is to be given to-morrow at 9-30 p. m. at the Y. M. C. A. in aid of the Building Fund of the Zenana Mission Girls School at Girgaum. The programme is in itself a most attractive one and should draw a large audience, for a large amount of musical talent has been brought together, and the prices asked for seats are very moderate. Among the performers we notice the name of Miss Gilda Giacchetti, who has recently come out to India, covered with all the highest musical honours to be obtained in Italy, and those who have already had an opportunity of hearing her, state that her pianoforte solo and the duet that she is to play with the assistance of Mrs. Revnell—herself an accomplished pianiste—will afford lovers of pianoforte music a treat that is seldom offered in India. We are glad to welcome Miss Vining again on the Concert platform after her illness, and we have no doubt she will as usual charm her hearers. The Y. M. C. A. Glee Club are giving several old favourites in the way of part singing, and the musical pabulum provided by the ladies, who are responsible for the Concert—Mrs. Frank Clack and Mrs. Hopkins—is liberal both in quantity and quality. The object of the Concert deserves a word of special notice. The Zenana Mission High School for Girls has been carrying on excellent work in Girgaum since 1882, and with the exception of the remuneration of the Missionary ladies, who supervise the work which comes from Home, has been entirely self-supporting. Now, however, the premises in which the School has been carried on have been condemned, and must be entirely rebuilt, and as no part of the necessary funds can be provided by the Home Society, the ladies are making special efforts to raise it locally. The work itself commands sympathy and support, the self-denying labours of the Missionary ladies deserve the greatest possible assistance, and the public of Bombay are now afforded means of contributing to the cause.

### SUDDEN DEATH OF A EUROPEAN.

THE Coroner, Mr. Chalk, yesterday held an inquest on the body of E. Muller, a fruit merchant, which occurred in his room in the Whiteaway Building.

Mr. Peter Patterson, wine and spirit merchant, said he resided at Whiteaway Building, where also lived the deceased who was a fruit merchant. He knew the deceased for the last six months. At 6-30 p. m. on Tuesday, on hearing that the deceased was ill, he went to his room, and assisted two other gentlemen, Messrs Hughes and Locke, to take his temperature, which was found to be 102 3. told the deceased to get well as quick as possible and spend the week-end at Lonavla, which the latter consented to do. He and Mr. Locke left the deceased with Mr. Hughes. Deceased was conscious when he was with him. The deceased did not appear to be depressed and never said he was tired of his illness. On Tuesday night, at 11 o'clock, witness heard that the deceased was dead, whereupon he went to see the deceased. He saw the dead body as seen by the jury. Everything in the room on Wednesday morning was as on Tuesday night. He had no reason to suspect foul play. The deceased had only been ill since Monday. Witness did not know if the deceased had any enemies. The deceased was in straightened circumstances. He had fever since Monday and told witness of a fall he had in the passage a few days ago.

Dr. Arthur King, Assistant Surgeon, St. George's Hospital, said that he was sent for by Mr Locke, and he saw the deceased at 8-15 p.m. The deceased was suffering from fever. His temperature was 103·8 and his heart weak. The deceased said he had been ill since Saturday and had taken quinine. Witness prescribed for the deceased. Neither the medicine nor the pills had been taken by the deceased. Witness tried to persuade the deceased to go to hospital, but the latter would not, and told him to see him in the morning when he would go if better. Considering his tempetature deceased did not appear depressed. Witness saw the dead body of the deceased, which was in the same bed as he was in on Tuesday night. From the position of the body and from other things, witness was of opinion that the deceased died from syncope, following fever. Deceased said nothing to witness about suicide. Sudden death like the present was common in cases of fever. Witness did not think the deceased showed signs of poisoning.

Lalbhai Govindji Patel said he was a servant of the deceased. The deceased did not go to work on Tuesday and complained of feeling cold and shivering. Deceased appeared ill for the past few days. Witness did not suspect foul play. The fruit vendors at Crawford Market must have been jealous of his setting up a new business but they did not show it. The dealers in the market held a meeting among themselves some twenty days ago, and they decided not to have any transactions with the deceased, but last Saturday they made purchases from him.

Mr. Edward Locke, a designer in the service of Messrs John Roberts and Company, said he lived in the room next to deceased's room, and had known him for the past two months. On Tuesday at 5-45 p.m. when he arrived home the deceased's boy told him that his master wanted to see him. He went to the deceased's room, where he found the latter with ice on his head. He sent for Dr. King and advised the deceased to go to hospital at once. He left the deceased at about 7-15 p. m. and did not see him alive again. The deceased said something which led the witness to infer that he should not see him alive in the morning. He also said he had that day found himself on the floor. Witness knew that the fact of the deceased setting up in business in the Market caused a lot of ill-feeling.

Mr. Reginald David Hughes said he was a merchant. The deceased was introduced to him about four months ago by Mr. Sairs, Manager of Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Company as being a man wanting employment. Witness then had a long talk with the deceased. He advanced money to the deceased to import fruit from Australia and other places. He used to see the deceased nearly every day. The deceased had for the last four or five days complained of feeling unwell and was feverish. Witness saw the deceased on Tuesday at about 9-30 p. m. and remained with him till 8 p. m. He then left and again returned at about 8-30 p. m. as he knew the doctor was expected. The doctor had called during witness' absence. When witness returned, temperature of the deceased was high. When the medicine arrived the deceased was too ill to take it and died at about 9 p. m. Witness did not suspect foul play.

Further inquiry was adjourned.

### "THE WARMTH OF THE WORLD."

If a striking poster can do anything to create a 'catch-phrase' the latest addition to those now appearing in the enclosure on the Cooperage seems likely to do so. Intended to advertise a brand of whisky, the "Warmth of the World" porter—whatever its merits as an artistic production—should certainly invite attention to the interests it is intended to serve. It was the subject of a somewhat interesting legal ruling recently 'down und er'—the following being an extract from a contemporary, "Harper's Weekly":—"The liquor prohibition law existing in some parts of New Zealand is enforced with official zeal, if not with discretion. Such happened recently in the case of a well-known brand of Scotch whisky whose 'Warmth of the World' posters were displayed on the hoardings of the Prohibition District of Invercargill. Immediately on appearance the Police officers ordered their removal, failing which an action of prosecution for advertising liquor in a Prohibition District, was threatened. The agents for the brand firmly resisted the order and intimated that they would accept service of action. The Police officers consulted their Crown Law officers and it was found after examination of the poster that as it did not carry a request to the public to buy or drink whisky, nor bear the name of an agent, the Police could not sustain an action." There is happily (or is it unhappily?) no Prohibition Law in India, so that Messrs. Cutler, Palmer & Co (the agents in India) will doubtless reap the full benefit of this striking advertising poster.


FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.


### THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 9.

Rain has increased in the interior of the Peninsula, where it has been local. All stations have had rain in the East of Bombay and the Deccan, except Sholapur.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Eastern Bengal, Assam and the Burma Coast; local in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar and the interior of Burma; and isolated falls occurred in the central parts of the country, the United Provinces and Upper India.

The principal rainfall amounts are Moulmein Shillong, Cherrapoonjee and Silchar, one and-a-half inches; Chittagong, two; Dibrugarh, Sibsagar and Mymensingh, one; Jalpaiguri and Darbhanga, three; Patna, half; Dehra Dun and Dehra Ismail Khan, one; Murree, one and-a-half; Skardu, half; Nagpur, four; Ahmednagar, one; Bijapur, three-qnarters; Raichur and Ootacamund, one and-a-half; Salem, three-quarters; and Kurnool, three.

Skies are clear, or only lightly clouded in the plains of Upper India and the West United Provinces; but in the Peninsula clouds have again increased; skies are completely overcast at many stations there and in Northr-East India.

Humidity has decreased in North-East India, but is still in excess at many stations.

Temperature is normal or in defect throughout India.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Eastern Bengal and Assam, local rain in Lower Burma, the Province of Bengal and in the Peninsula, and isolated falls in other parts of the country.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Esplanade | Byculla | made | Fort | Colaba |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In Cts | In Cts | In Cts | In Cts | In Cts |
| Previously registered..... | 65 89 | 62 83 | 62 30 | 47 18 | |
| Wednesday, 8th September. | 0 29 | 0 08 | 0 10 | 0 20 | |
| Total..... | 66 18 | 62 91 | 62 40 | 47 38 | |
| Up to same date last year... | 91 75 | 96 18 | 86 67 | 99 39 | |

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

September 9.

| Station. | Rainfall up to 8 a. m. Last 24 hours. | Total to date. | Corpdg. Total 1906. | Corpdg. Total 1907. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. cts. | In. cts. | In. cts. | In cts. |
| Cumballa Hill... | 0 20 | 58 37 | 45 60 | 80 35 |

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauged during the week ending Saturday, 5th Sept. 1908:—

| | In. cts. | | In. cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bandora | 64 87 | Wadhwan | ... |
| Panjoo | 47 23 | Dabhoo | 40 56 |
| Vaitmana | 42 57 | Sevalia | 37 34 |
| Palghur | 65 26 | Godhra | 39 9 |
| Gholwad | 46 54 | Patri | 26 42 |
| Daman | 76 24 | Limkheera | 34 95 |
| Bulsar | 71 11 | Dohad | 21 17 |
| Nangari | 54 78 | Amargarh | 30 20 |
| Surat | 42 71 | Rutlam | 22 57 |
| Kim | 35 2 | Nagda | 14 42 |
| Broach | 28 20 | Rajpardi | 37 91 |
| Baroda | 34 86 | Bardoli | 57 19 |
| Mehmadabad | 32 84 | Nandbar | 15 50 |
| Ahmedabad | 31 4 | Nardana | 13 30 |
| Viramgam | 26 17 | | |

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

| Names of Stations. | Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Rainfall past 24 hours. | Rainfall since 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rushire (8th) | 96·1 | 83·6 | ... | 0·00 |
| Jask | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Muskat (8th) | 98·3 | 84·1 | ... | 0·00 |
| Multan | 95·3 | 76·5 | ... | 8·53 |
| Rawalpindi | 84·4 | 69·1 | ... | 42·81 |
| Lahore | 91·4 | 74·2 | 0·23 | 30·26 |
| Sirsa | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ambala | 93·6 | 74·0 | ... | 17·00 |
| Delhi | 92·2 | 79·2 | ... | 37·40 |
| Jaipur | 92·0 | 78·0 | ... | 32·85 |
| Agra | 93·3 | 78·0 | ... | 24·78 |
| Jhansi | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cawnpore | 91·9 | 77·5 | ... | 32·40 |
| Allahabad | 90·1 | 78·0 | 0·43 | 32·30 |
| Jacobabad | 97·6 | 79·8 | ... | 2·80 |
| Karachi | 86·0 | 73·0 | ... | 5·60 |
| Ajmer | 84·4 | 74·2 | ... | 33·11 |
| Jaipur | 91·2 | 73·1 | ... | 35·01 |
| Kotah | ? | ? | ... | 39·21 |
| Bhuj | 88·1 | 73·0 | ... | 11·15 |
| Dwarka | 84·8 | 77·7 | ... | 13·33 |
| Veraval | 83·7 | 77·3 | ... | 21·13 |
| Bajkot | 91·4 | 70·7 | ... | 17·63 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 88·6 | 76·0 | ... | 23·44 |
| Surat | 85·1 | 74·6 | ... | 43·34 |
| Ahmedabad | 87·1 | 76·7 | ... | 32·51 |
| Deesa | 90·8 | 74·9 | ... | 37·41 |
| Neemuch | 82·5 | 69·8 | ... | 24·01 |
| Indore | 81·1 | 69·1 | ... | 24·07 |
| Jubbulpore | 86·5 | 73·8 | 0·02 | 56·03 |
| Saugor | 84·6 | 72·5 | ... | 43·03 |
| Hoshangabad | 84·6 | 72·4 | ... | 35·16 |
| Khandwa | 83·7 | 73·1 | ... | 17·47 |
| Akola | 89·2 | 74·6 | ... | 29·32 |
| Amraoti | 88·3 | 74·3 | 2·07 | 25·48 |
| Nagpur | 90·8 | 74·8 | 0·02 | 44·14 |
| Chanda | 89·0 | 75·5 | 0·53 | 50·23 |
| Raipur | 87·7 | 76·6 | ... | 42·02 |
| Bombay | 83·1 | 75·4 | 0·20 | 47·32 |
| Bahinagirl | 83·3 | 74·9 | ... | 74·66 |
| Mormugao | 83·0 | 74·7 | ... | 101·33 |
| Karwar | 81·8 | ... | ... | 130·29 |
| Malegaon | 88·4 | 71·1 | ... | 9·99 |
| Ahmednagar | 82·9 | 68·0 | 1·03 | 10·69 |
| Poona | 85·0 | 69·8 | ... | 12·81 |
| Sholapur | 86·8 | 72·4 | ... | 15·33 |
| Bijapur | 88·2 | 70·2 | 0·70 | 5·43 |
| Belgaum | 80·3 | 66·1 | ... | 51·03 |
| Aurangabad | 84·2 | 69·2 | 0·37 | 15·91 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) | 84·9 | 73·7 | ... | 36·23 |
| Hydembad | 87·8 | 70·7 | 0·03 | 17·66 |
| Mangalore | 83·2 | 75·9 | ... | 138·29 |
| Calicut | 81·8 | 73·1 | ... | 68·19 |
| Cochin | 84·7 | 75·3 | 0·10 | 69·57 |
| Colombo | 83·5 | 77·0 | 0·07 | 8·25 |
| Naculpatam | 90·3 | 78·1 | ... | 14·19 |
| Bellary | 92·0 | 71·3 | 0·36 | 3·33 |
| Cuddapah | 93·2 | 69·6 | ... | 8·57 |
| Madras | 89·0 | 77·0 | ... | 8·35 |
| Bangalore | 84·3 | 64·3 | 0·46 | 8·65 |
| Coimbatore | 88·9 | 70·8 | ... | 2·06 |
| Trichinopoly | 88·1 | 75·3 | ... | 9·24 |
| Negapatam | 85·4 | 77·0 | ... | 9·33 |

In column wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, S=Strong, G=Gale, H=Hurricane.

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J. J. H. = 0·29 (66·18); G. T. H.=0·8 (62·91); St. G. H.=0·10 (62·40); C. P. = 0·20 (47·32).

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 9TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 9th September, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore has received 0·23 inch of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the North Punjab, but are clear over the rest of the division. Humidity is normal except in the area of rainfall where it is above the average. Maximum temperature is normal in the east and in defect elsewhere; the minimum is normal everywhere. Winds are northerly at Rawalpindi, south-easterly at Multan and westerly at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0·48 inch of rain. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average. Winds are westerly to north-westerly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies remain clear in Upper Sind and heavily overcast in Lower Sind; in Rajputana cloud has increased and is now moderate in amount. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is normal or in defect and the minimum is low at Karachi and normal elsewhere. Winds are south-easterly at Jacobabad and westerly to north-westerly at the other stations.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is normal except for a defect during the day at a few stations. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur records 4·02 inches of rain and Chanda 0·53 inch. Cloud has generally increased and skies are now moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal. Winds are west-south-westerly to north-westerly.

The Konkan.—Bombay reports 0·20 inch of rain. Skies remain lightly clouded at Ratnagiri, but are elsewhere heavily clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air and temperature is normal. Calms prevail at Karwar and Mormugao, but Ratnagiri has a north-north-easterly and Bombay a east-south-easterly wind.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local in the Bombay Deccan; Aurangabad has had 0·37 inch, Ahmednagar 1·03 inches and Bijapur 0·70 inch. Skies are lightly clouded in North Hyderabad, but are heavily overcast elsewhere. Humidity has increased in the Deccan and is now in excess at some stations there, while it continues normal in Hyderabad. Temperature is equal to the average. Winds are westerly to north-north-westerly.

General Remarks.—A ridge of high pressure is shown extending eastwards from Kathiawar across the head of the Peninsula, and in consequence local rain has occurred in the Deccan.

Over the rest of the reporting area only isolated showers have fallen.

Local rain is probable in the Deccan. A few falls may occur in the Central Provinces and on the West Coast.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 9th September was 29·852 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

### ARRIVALS.

Per

# CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

## THE MURDER OF GOSSAIN.

THE "STATESMAN":—It is a startling development in Anglo-Indian journalism that the "Pioneer" should make its appearance as an apologist of political murder and rebuke the newspapers of Calcutta for the terms in which they have denounced the bloody crime recently perpetrated in Alipore Jail. Our contemporary does not, it is true, say in so many words that the assassination of Narendra Nath Gossain was justifiable, but the language which it employs is nothing less than a condonation of the action of the murderers. "Murder," says the "Pioneer," "though it has only one punishment has many degrees of blackness and on any fair view this Alipore crime approaches the hue of grey as much as any action of the kind can do." The shooting of the informer is indeed murder, "but it is also self-devotion." To call the murder a foul or brutal or cowardly crime is "a misuse of language." The murderers were in reality heroes, and the "Pioneer" winds up its defence of their heroic deed by affirming that "if the Bengalis like to enthrone these two young men hereafter in popular remembrance as another Harmodius and Aristogeiton, it is not easy to see how any one could justly object to the selection." As to the wisdom of such observations as these made in the present condition of India, it is unnecessary to say more than that, if they had been published in an Indian-edited newspaper, the journal would have run a considerable risk of being dealt with under the new Newspapers, (Incitement to Murder) Act. The "Pioneer" will doubtless escape such a fate, but there cannot be two opinions as to the conduct of an Anglo-Indian newspaper, which deliberately sets itself to minimise, whitewash and even extol murder at a time when there is already too much disposition in the country to look upon violence as as a legitimate political weapon. We recognise, of course, that the question at issue is whether it is right to murder an informer. Even the "Pioneer," with its peculiar code of ethics, would probably demur to the proposition that it is proper under ordinary conditions to entice a man to a friendly interview by a lying tale and then shoot him down like a dog. Presumably our contemporary would admit that this would be a foul and brutal, if not cowardly, murder. Does the crime cease to be blameworthy if the victim is is an approver? In other words, is an informer, though entitled to the protection of the law, a moral leper whose murder is meritorious without being legal. The answer is clear. If the informer is guilty of infamous conduct the Government which accepts and rewards his service is equally guilty. If he is dishonourable in giving evidence, the Government has no right to receive it. What is more, the community, which through its Government, avails itself of an informer's help in an hour of danger and then repudiates him as a traitor, behaves with a baseness which is a blend of cowardice and hypocrisy. As a matter of fact no civilised Government declines the aid of approvers, and to condemn these auxiliaries of justice, is to affect a superiority over the morals of every Government in Europe and over the public opinion by which those Governments are supported. This being the case, the singular moral code adopted by our contemporary the "Pioneer," must be pronounced to be primitive and barbarous, and we see no way of escaping from the conclusion that the murder of an informer is not one whit less criminal than the murder of a Magistrate. In the instance of Gossain, the crime was aggravated by the established fact that he was implicated in the bomb conspiracy by the treachery of his comrades. Various reasons have been given to explain why his name was mentioned in the epidemic of confession which set in among the prisoners on their arrest. Whatever may be the truth in the matter it is certain that Barendro and his fellow-prisoners were informers against Gossain before he informed against them, and we fail to see how "on any fair view," to quote the "Pioneer," they are heroes if he is a traitor. As for the contention that his murder was not cowardly we know of no circumstances in which that epithet is more richly deserved than when a victim, lured to an interview and put off his guard by professions of friendliness, is without a word of warning treacherously shot. Even a Pathan or a Bedouin robber might well shrink from so contemptible a ruse. Indian public opinion has condemned the crime with unbroken unanimity, and in terms which would shock the Allahabad moralist. In some quarters there may have been at first a disposition to admire men who have doomed themselves in order to carry out a desperate vengeance. But Bengal has not cut herself adrift from the general sentiment of the modern world which refuses to glorify a murderer because his victim was an approver. Who killed James Carey? Who knows and who cares? His very name is forgotten. Nor can the "Pioneer" find an example of praiseworthy assassination without going back to Harmodius and Aristogeiton. But its excursion into classical lore is an unfortunate as its essay in the ethics of murder. Those who are moderately well-read in Greek history will be aware that these two men gained a false reputation for patriotism by killing a capable and popular ruler against whom they had a private grudge. Of the nature of that grudge the interests of public decency forbid us to speak. We can only commend those who are interested in the story to the pages of Thucydides, where they will find many reasons why it would have been discreet for the "Pioneer" to select other heroes for the imitation of young Bengal.

## THE MEITHEIS AND THE MIKIRS.

THE "ENGLISHMAN":—If departed officials, in distant fields of asphodel, still take an interest in the scene of their labours on earth, there is one former Assam Secretary who must rejoice to know of the publication of Major Gordon's work, last year, on the Khasis, and, more recently, of the manuals on the ethnography of the Mikirs and Garos. Indeed these books furnish a very interesting proof of how much may be done by the quiet and unassuming initiative of a single scholar. In 1882 the late Mr. Edward Stack was appointed the first Director of the newly created Department of Land Records and Agriculture. He was new to the province, its people and its languages. His studies had hitherto lain chiefly in the literature and manners of Mahomedan peoples. He had won some reputation as the author of a book describing six months travel in Persia. Perhaps this was not ill-training for the first official who seriously studied the linguistics and ethnology of the Assam Valley. In the course of his official tours he noticed that in this smallest of Indian provinces there existed a quite unparalleled variey of races and languages, relics, evidently, of forgotten invasions from the North East, the East and the South. Most of these people are bilingual and use Assamese as a means of communicating with their Hindu neighbours. With singular rapidity, Mr. Stack mastered enough Assamese to make it the medium of acquiring the languages of the hill-tribes. He devoted himself chiefly to the very interesting Mikir race. But he induced Sir Charles Elliott, then Chief Commissioner of Assam, to encourage officials missionaries; planters and others interested in the aboriginal races to investigate and publish grammars and vocabularies, the collected series of which is a legitimate cause of pride to the Assam administration. Thus was it that the names of McCabe, Endle, Brown, Soppitt, Primrose and others became known to scholars. The materials thus collected were utilised and co-ordinated by Dr Grierson in his great Linguistic Survey, with results which seem to have attracted more attention in Scandinavia and Germany than in our own islands. Among other results was the astonishing discovery by the eminent Pater Schmidt of Vienna, that the Khasi language, long supposed to be isolated and unique, was in fact a branch of a great "Austric" family of tongues, extending from Northern India right across Micronesia and Polynesia to the coast of South America. After linguistics came history. It was discovered that the Ahoms, the remarkable Shan race who invaded Assam in the thirteenth century and gave it its name, possessed the historical instinct in a very remarkable degree. Their "buranjis" were found to be very copious and accurate chronicles of the doings of the Ahom Kings up to our own time. Mr. E. A. Gait procured translations of these chronicles, and, with what was known from other sources, compiled his admirable History of Assam.

But it was felt that much yet remained to be done. The Ahoms had been preceded by other races who had had their day of domination and then, overcome perhaps by the debilitating climate or by the oppression of stronger successors, had sunk into decay. Of these it is now impossible except in such rare cases as the Manipuris and the Tipperahs, to reconstruct the history. But if they "carent vate sacro" and afford no material for the historian their manners and customs and their physical peculiarities provide a most interesting study for the ethnologist. Thus it happened finally that the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam under Sir Bampfylde Fuller wisely authorised the Director of Ethnology, Major P. R. Gordon to edit a series of Ethnological manuals. The first of these was Major Gordon's own painstaking and learned monograph on the Khasis. The second, just published is based on Mr. Stack's notes on the Mikirs put into shape by the affectionate care of his old friend Sir Charles Lyall. The third is Mr. Hodson's vivid and brilliant description of the Meitheis or Manipuris. And we are told that similar works on the Kacharis Garos and other tribes are to follow. Already these works form the basis of Ethnographical teaching at Cambridge and elsewhere. We do not assert that they furnish the last word to be said on the subjects of which they treat. They are, for the most part, the work of officials, the parergа of busy men, and their authors would be the first to admit that they contain many gaps. But they are the work of pioneers of study hitherto sadly neglected. Nor should we omit to mention Lieutenant-Colonel Waddell's anthropometric studies of the tribes of the Brahmaputra Valley. It may fairly be claimed that all this mass of information is due to the scholary zeal and loving interest in his Assamese fellow subjects of Edward Stack. He died suddenly in 1887, being then only 37 years old. It seemed as though he had left his task uncompleted and there was apparenly no one to take up the torch he had dropped. But the good that men do sometimes survives them, and the impulse of Stack's patiently unselfish scholarship has borne such rich fruit as is astonishing when it is considered that it has all been gathered in only 25 years.

It only remains to add that the series edited by Major Gordon is admirably and attractively got up and that the books are copiously illustrated. If we have one fault to find it is that a good map would be useful to readers who are not acquainted with the geography of Assam.

## THE NEW WAR CENTRE.

THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS":—Our news columns to-day contain two important items of information which show how greatly the world is changing, and the big readjustments that will be necessary to maintain the equilibrium of power. There has always been too great a tendency to confine attention with respect to the rise of Japan upon the minor effects produced in other parts of Asia; and it has been rather forgotten—in all places except California and Australia that Japan is now a big sea power, and that it occupies a singularly favourable position to exert influence over the Pacific, both north and south. Two other Pacific countries have now recognised this and we see that in one and the same week Lord Northcote at Sydney adumbrates the construction of forts at Port Darwin in North Australia, while the United States has completed its scheme for the conversion of Oahu into a Gibralter of the Pacific, while extensive fortifications are to be built at Honolulu and Pearl Island. When these are built they will afford an exceptionally fine naval base nearly half way across the Pacific against any over action of Japan. As regards Australia, as Lord Northcote rather platitudinously said, what the country needs is more men and more soldiers. But of the former she will never get much unless the labour unions relax some of their insane jealousy at the immigration of skilled labourers and banish the fear that such men are being imported by the capitalists to decrease wages. Probably the menace of Japan will induce a relaxation of this attitude of mind. It is regrettable that the countries bordering on the Pacific should now feel the impulse of forces which have filled Europe with armed troops and expensive armaments, and filled the seas with almost ruinously expensive navies. But such was rendered inevitable by the manner in which Japan rose into prominence. Had she risen pacifically, there would have been less suspicion of her intentions. But by forces almost beyond her control, she could not do this and now the whole Pacific sea-board or rather the Anglo-Saxon portion of it—is feverishly arming in view of possible difficulties in the future. For the time being this will so engross public opinion as to leave South America unaffected. But that cannot last for many years, and presently the Eastern coasts of South and Central America will be arming against a foreign foe just as Brazil and the Argentine are arming themselves against one another. It is all very unfortunate, no doubt. The pity is that it seems quite inevitable,

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"To storage of Irish giant—£200" is a strange entry which appears in the books of the London and North-Western Railway Company. The giant, whose chest girth is six and-a-half feet, and who is presumably petrified, lies in a stone coffin, which is more than twelve feet long at the Worship Street Goods Depot, whither he was removed from Broad Street some years ago. He first came into the possession of the Company about thirty years ago, when he was consigned from Manchester, and since than he has been in Chancery. Tradition says that he was found in county Antrim by a Mr. Dyer, who, after exhibiting him, with profit in the North of England, entered into partnership with a showman, named Kershaw. The partners disagreed, and the giant was sent to London, where Mr. Kershaw obtained an injunction to prevent his removal from the Company's care. Since then all the parties to the legal proceedings and the judge who granted the injunction have died. The Company is not inclined to disturb the giant, but in case a legal claim should be made for him, it will charge the successful claimant for its tender care of him.

# SWADESHI IN CHINA.

## The Trade Route to Western China.

The Bombay Mill Industry has to face a new problem in China, and a serious one, when the conservatism of the people is considered, writes a yarn merchant in the "Indian Textile Journal." The successful attempts of the past two years in checking the use of the opium drug has made it clear that when once China grasps her situation it is not difficult to achieve the "desideratum," and particularly the creed that has been sanctioned by her rulers, becomes a sort of religion with the people as the penalty of disobedience is unthinkable. Luckily for the Bombay Millowners the problem has to be solved by Nature and the soil of China and not by the rulers of China.

Attempts are being made in Southern China to foster the hand-spinning and hand-weaving industries of China and to compel the people to adhere to the standard of the "Swadeshi" movement as will be seen from the following:—

The Board of Agriculture and Commerce of the Kansu province lately investigated into a petition received by them about the decreasing demand of the native cotton cloth that was till recently selling at 100,000 bales a year in the eastern neighbourhood of that province. Owing to the foregin cloth and yarn having found their way into these markets the demand for native cloth came to a vanishing point. The petition, therefore prayed that military people, policemen, students and all others should be made to use native cloth to make their uniforms, so that the profit and benefit would not flow into foreign countries, and the cotton industry would be stimulated and revived. Besides, the cotton grown in the Tung Hoi district and elsewhere, and called Kut Pai, although originally introduced from India, was declared to be much superior to the Indian cotton, "being long, soft, rich, white and flexible, and barring American cotton there is none which can come up to its mark in quality, even American cotton scarcely surpassed it." The Board admitted the grounds of complaint and remarked that: "The importation of foreign yarn and cloth was daily increasing which made great leaks in the Chinese "Tea-pot" through which the country's wealth was flowing out and the cotton industry of China was dying out. As the object of the petition is to revive the native cotton cloth trades, all commanding officials should be made to devise means to exhort the people to go in for reform, and the adoption of modern methods in the manufacture of native cloth, thus deepening the channel of making profits and thereby stimulating local commerce and industry."

Thereupon the Viceroy of Canton and Kwangsi, holding sway over four crore people, has issued a proclamation in which he enjoins that all State deparments are to devise means to use native cloth, to exhort the people to promote the cotton industry in order that the profit and influence in the line of trade may not flow out of the country, thus reviving the cotton trade; to watch the development of this industry and to collect all useful points and report it to the Provincial Treasurer and that all directors of the colleges are to tell the students to obey the order and use native cloth to make all their clothes so as to stimulate this industry and regain the profit and influence lost. No one was to disobey this urgent proclamation.

It is to be seen how far this new cult of "Swadeshi" in China succeeds, but it is certain that the movement will find many adherents and there will be many new spinning mills finding investors in China. There are 28 mills at present, but their outturn is equal to twice the outturn of a like number of spinnings in Bombay.

The Chinese cotton is capable by itself of spinning upto 14's count, and owing to its whiteness and flexibility it is much used and appreciated for mixing, both on the Continent and in the East, for higher counts. In fact it has practically displaced Indian cotton from China and if only Imperial China were to publish an Edict to improve and extend the indigenous cotton there is every scope and possibility of its being done. The staple at present varies between three-quarter to an inch in length. Only sixty years back the city of Shanghai was celebrated for its cotton and cotton plantations were more productive than wheat or rice.

Since A. D. 600 the cotton plant was known in China and authoritative statement of its use in weaving cloth is found in the records of the Kaouch'hang Reign.

About the time of the Chin-Chin Joss festival, or the feast of the tombs in April, the seeds mixed with damp ashes are lightly raked over the ground, and are then covered over with fresh earth and within a month the young shoots spring up. About July they flower and by September the first picking is gathered. In autumn the ground is manured with ashes or compost or beancakes, but very sparsely manured and necessarily covered with fresh mould so that the cotton plants remain low, bear more fruit and produce no worms. It is largely cultivated near Shanghai and in the Yangtsze valley district.

The Chinese can weave a piece of cotton cloth in a day and some are able to finish two. Those who still use the old fashioned machine called hand wheel use two fingures, but frequently they work off three thrums with one hand turning the wheel with the foot; this they call a foot-machine.

The price of China cotton has nearly doubled in value in the past twenty years.

### THE TRADE ROUTE TO WESTERN CHINA.

The trade report of Burma just published by the Government shows how little is being done to develop the trade of our neighbour China, via Yunan.

Of the 18 provinces of China, Yunan is the third largest covering about 108,000 square miles (Great Britain being 88,000 square miles) with a population of 12,000,000. On its borders are Burma on the West, Tibet on the North and Kweichow, Kwangsi and Szechwan on the East, with French Tongking on the South. The three Chinese provinces on the East of Yunan sustain a population of nearly 10 crores. It is this large population that forms a fourth of the Chinese people that can get most of their supplies through Yunan. Yunanfu, the capital, is about 505 miles from Bhamo in Burma, and via the Hunlung Ferry the distance becomes still less by about 70 miles. The highways from Yunanfu to Bhamo and the Hunlung Ferry are the only routes of communication, and the mode of transport being by mules or pack ponies. Tali, the important town of Western Yunan is the trade centre between Bhamo and Yunanfu. And Tengyueh on the border of China forms the half-way-house between the two. A Chinese Custom House was opened in Tengyueh only five years back in charge of a Britisher with a view to foster the British trade with Western China. The railway route from Bhamo to Tali via Tengyueh being rather difficult having to cross deep rivers and high mountains, surveys were made of a new and more accessible route crossing the Salwin river, north-east of Mandalay at the Hunlung Ferry, and running east towards Yunanfu.

Whichever route the railway followed, it is certain that the possibilities of developing the Western China trade with Burma are immense, as it would become the means of partially supplying the requirements of a fourth of China, and that fourth occupying the gardens of China where the crops are abundant and mineral wealth much on the surface.

The occupation of Tongking by the French and Upper Burma by the English was simultaneous, and yet the French are on the point of completing their line of some 550 miles of the Yunan-Tongking Railway at a cost of over five million sterling, whereas the Indian Government are still meditating on the possibilities of the line connecting Burma to Yunanfu.

It is this French line of railway that is capable of ousting further the Indian yearn trade from China. Yunan and the adjoining 3 provinces at present get their yarn form Hongkong and Shanghai, but it will not be long now when they will get their supplies from French Indo-China which enjoys preferential tariff.

Would it not be then worth the while of the Bombay Millowners' Association to memoralize the Government and urge on them the necessity of linking up with railways this trade route of Western China with Burma. Mr. Archibald Little in his "Across Yunan and Tongking" mentions:

"A guarantee from the Indian Government would enable the connection of Burma with the Western capital of Yunan—Talifu, to be effected and the guaranteed interest would be amply repaid in the indirect advantages to British trade: for the cotton goods and hardware that Yunan requires from abroad can be more cheaply supplied from Rangoon than from Tongking."

And the Burma trade report under review has some pointed statements as; "the Chinese look to the cheapest article and Indian spinners seem to have studied their tastes, as there is an Indian yarn. French yarn which is more evenly made than Indian is in less demand because the price is slightly higher The Indian yarn has practically ousted the European article."

There was a falling off in the value of the Indian yarn last year, compared to the figures of the previous year, but the same was due to the dearness of yarn and trade depression. The yarn trade between Bombay and Burma is not very large, because the requirements of the Burmans are for other textures than can be made from the Indian yarn. On the Irrawady river the Bazaars are held on the steamers on their arrival at a halting place, where Bombay yarn is sold, and at times the entire demand of the village comes to half a bale of yarn in the fortnight. The Boris and Memons are doing this trade. But there is no doubt that if fair and presistent attempts are made to introduce the yarn and piece-goods of the Bombay mills there is a good opening of trade in Burma and the Shan States and Tibet. Coloured piece-goods are in good demand in Burma.

Till the railways are coming the trade with China via Tengyueh by mule tracks could well be developed if the conditions of the requirements are studied. and certain changes in the reeling are adopted as well as the Yarn packed in 100 lbs. a bale. The cost of such modifications ought not to be heavy, but our mills are slow to make any alterations and the trade goes in a slipshod way. There are Chinese hongs in Bhamo doing this trade through a second-hand buying. The yarn in preference is white in colour.

It would be doing a good service to the Bombay mills if some energetic members were to get statistics of the Indo-China trade with Western China and get figures of our own trade with Yunan

# MANNERS AND MORALS AT MUSSOORIE.

The "Pioneer's" Mussoorie Correspondent writes:—A lady resident once remarked "a propos" of sundry breaches of etiquette in connection with the Library, that some visitors to Mussoorie apparently left their morals and their manners down in the plains with their other heavy luggage. This was somewhat scathing, perhaps undeserved, but occasionally people do things up here that one does not quite expect from their class. Is it because we are supposed to be a "non-official" station free from the trammels imposed by a "gubernatorial" residence? But we have had a visit this season from "His Honour"; the Hon. Chief Justice visited us early in the season and is again up here for the legal vacation, dominating the whole station from his eyrie at Danseverick—formerly graphically known as "Hill Top" we had the General Commanding the Division all the season and now the Bishop is paying us a visit, so we cannot plead neglect by the great ones of the province. Indeed, our morals, as as far as gambling is concerned, are being somewhat strictly looked after. A jewellery raffle, which has been an annual institution for some time, in aid of the funds of the Church of England Orphanage, has been banned by Episcopal authority, and the lady, who gets it up, naturally asked for "her money back," and she now proposes to divide it with the permission of those who took tickets, amongst other charities, the European Cottage Hospital, the St. Fidelis' Military Orphanage, and the Philipe Fund which may probably be less scrupulous as to the source of supplies. To the ordinary lay mind the distinction between getting up raffles at a Fancy Fair for cushions and chocalates, or selling things (which have been presented gratis) at exhorbitant prices, and getting up a raffle for jewellery, seems to be a matter of degree or size, not of principle; but one must not presume to judge. The great question of "the bar" at fancy fairs and fetes organised in aid of religious charities exercised our minds a year or two ago, and the advocates of abstension from alcohol were horrified at the profits obtained from the sale of intoxicating liquors being devoted to a church charity. But we cannot all think alike: and in the matter of "doxies" it is notorious that my "doxy" is orthodoxy, while your "doxy" must necessarily be heterodoxy—because it isn't mine.

Another vexed question at present is "corporal punishment," and this is also connected with the Church of England Orphanage, the Mistress of which was arraigned before a special meeting of the Committee the other day on a charge of over severity in punishing a girl. The "official" result of the meeting is an exoneration of the mistress; the resolution recorded is that (in the opinion of the Committee corporal punishment is necessary, but that it should only be administered in certain cases which were duly specified), and that a diary should be kept registering such cases. We live in a very humanitarian age. The "cat" in army and navy is abolished; the punishment of flogging—even for juvenile criminals—is hotly debated and strongly deprecated; if a board school boy gets a well-deserved smacking, the irate parent runs the schoolmaster in for assault. Yet public schoolboys, many of whom are in evidence in high positions in India, are apparently none the worse for the swishing they got; indeed many of them are free to maintain that they are all the better for it. There is a great deal to much sanctity attached to the human cuticle now-a-days. Anyone who knows what influences children, such as come to a charitable orphanage, have been born and brought up amongst, and who will put away mawkish sentimentality and misplaced reminiscences of Mr. Wackford Squeers, will readily realise that a thrashing "is about the only thing likely in some cases to bring about a moral reformation.

# MR. WILBUR WRIGHT.

## The Fanatic of Flight.

The man who walked out of the rough wooden shed to meet me wore a cloth cap and was in his shirt sleeves—I noticed that his shirt was of a curious deep green colour such as I do not remember ever to have seen before. As he advanced with a long slouching, Red Indian gait, he kept his hands thrust into his trousers pockets and whistled a tune of no particular melody. Then, as he held out his hand, he spoke in a short, jerky manner as though sparing of conversation.

There was something strange about the tall, gaunt figure. The face was remarkable, the head suggested that of a bird, and the features, dominated by a long, prominent nose that heightened the birdlike effect, were long and bony. A weird half-smile played about the clean-shaven chin and puckered lips, and the skin was deeply tanned with wind and sun. From behind the greyish blue depths of his eyes there seemed to shine something of the light of the sun.

From the first few moments of my conversation with him I judged Wilbur Wright to be a fanatic, a fanatic of flight, and I had no longer any doubt that he had accomplished all he claimed to have done. He seemed born to fly.

For four long days he kept us all on the tiptoe of expectation, going about everything in a deliberate and indolent manner that was maddening to men who had left their beds at four o'clock in the morning, lest he should take it into his head to his first flight at dawn. We voted him "mule-headed," "eccentric," "unnecessarily surly," and original in his manner towards us, for it was impossible to discover from such a Sphinx what he intended to do or when he intended to do it.

"I did not ask you to come here," he said. "I shall go out when I'm ready. No, I shall not try and mislead you newspaper men, but if you are not here I shall not wait for you."

When, however, exasperation became acute the genial Mr. Hart O. Berg, who is responsible for Mr. Wright's visit to Europe, would come out of the shed and tell us some amusing story about his principal that would put us in a good humour again.

There was another man there, too, who had an unbounded belief in him and this was M. Leon Bollee, the well-known motor manufacturer. It was in the Bollee works that Wilbur Wright had for six weeks been labouring at his aeroplane, fitting it together.

DOING EVERYTHING HIMSELF.

"I believe him," said Bollee, "to be a marvel of inventive genius. I have watched him and studied his machine, and I am convinced that his aeroplane, in spite of many crude little points in it, is the most perfect instrument of flight known up to the present time. Mr. Wright makes the mistake of wishing to do everything himself, and will not listen to any suggestions which would save him endless trouble and make his flights easier. Let me give you an example. He has no ball bearings on his propeller shafts. I pointed out to him that if he used these instead of the old-fashioned bearings, that require an excessive amount of oiling, he would run less risk of over-heating, but he would have none of them. Do you know why? Simply because he was unable to make them himself! He would not have those we make."

And the jovial, stout Frenchman, who, with good reason, has the reputation of being one of the most skilful mechanical engineers in France, went on to give us some "points" about Wright's habits. "While in the works he worked away at his apparatus from 6 a.m. till nightfall. He would come in with the staff, and when the factory whistle sounded he would immediately drop whatever he had in hand, take off his overalls, and go out to dinner with the men. He does not smoke, he never drinks, he eats sparingly, and the ordinary recreations of life do not appeal to him. Such is the man," concluded M. Bollee; "he is never in a hurry, he will not allow anybody to touch his machine; or handle so much as a piece of wire; he even refuses to allow his mechanics to pour oil into his reservoir. In his opinion they don't do it the correct way."

During the long hours of waiting I watched Mr. Wright in his shed. In a corner of the shed was his "room." This consisted of a low packing case, from which the top had been removed. Resting on the edges of the packing-case was a narrow truckle bed. Nailed to the side of the shed was a piece of looking-glass, and close by a camp washstand. This together with a cabin trunk, a small petrol cooking-stove—he cooks his own breakfast—and a camp stool, comprised the whole furniture. He takes his bath from a hosepipe attached to a wall sixty feet away.

He sleeps practically under the wings of his aeroplane. Early in the day he starts at the work, whistling the while, and paying no attention to Mr. Berg's requests that he shall come out and be introduced to this or that distinguished visitor. "Yes," he says, "by and by, as soon as I have finished this"—and "this" generally requires about an hour. He lives in the shed with his two mechanics—a stolid Englishman from Birmingham, and a wide awake, cheerful-looking Frenchman, "Flowry," who keeps a sharp watch for "spies."

At first I could not help thinking that his indifference to the public interest manifested in him was somewhat exaggerated, but it must be borne in mind that Wilbur Wright and his brother have consecrated their whole lives to the sublime idea of the conquest of the air, and that in order to work in undisturbed retirement they have for years exiled themselves from the world of humanity. As Wright himself said, the only visitors they had to the sandhills in which they lived were the swallows and other birds that flew about them in seeming irony, inciting them to fresh efforts.

Wilbur Wright's difficulties with the photographers, for which he has been so criticised in the Paris papers, did not arise from any "crankish" desire to hinder them from getting photographs, but because, not being a rich man himself, he had sold by contract the right to the first illustrations of his flight to an American firm of publishers, and he felt, in his loyal and honest way, that he ought to prevent others from taking pictures until he had kept his promise.

That his phlegmatic appearance and cold manner belie his real nature I discovered on the occasion of his first flight. When the great white bird rose high into the air and made evolutions with the ease of a ship at sea there was a feeling of indescribable emotion among the small crowd of onlookers. We somehow felt we had done Wilbur Wright a great wrong in ever doubting his ability to fly. We rushed out and cheered. We felt that at least the dawn of the Flying Age had come, and we grasped Wilbur's hands with fervid admiration. I saw that his face lighted up and flushed with pleasure, and by his handshake I knew that beneath the outward mask of coldness the man was full of vibrating nerve.—Joseph Brandreth in the "Daily Mail."

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# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

## HIGH COURT.

### CAUSING MISCHIEF TO PROPERTY.

Mr. Bomanji Dhunjibhoy, Dock Contractor, was charged by Moreshwar Gajanand Wasudeo, with causing mischief to his property in the Mahole village, and was, on conviction by Mr. Sitaram Damoder, Special Magistrate in Thana and Kurla, fined Rs. 5. Yesterday in the Bombay High Court, a rule in relation to the matter was disposed of by the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton. The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad with Mr. Bhandarkar, pleader, instructed by Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai appeared for Mr. Bomanji. A rule had been issued on behalf of the accused on the complainant to show cause why his conviction should not be quashed. On the other hand, a notice had been issued by the Honourable the Judges of the Appeal Court on the accused to show cause why the sentence should not be enhanced. The allegation against the accused was that on 23rd December 1907, he had sent a gang of coolies to destroy certain earthen mounds erected as boundaries to fields, and had personally ordered the destruction and razing down to the ground of the mounds at 9 a. m. and 4 p. m., in order to make a road for the passing of his motor car and horse-carriage. He was the owner of four steam-launches; he had access by sea by means of these to his large bungalow at Pirpao. In addition to this passage by sea to the creek, near which the structure stood, the accused wanted a passage by land for the above purpose; in spite of civil suits to the contrary, he had got the road made. By the digging out of the embankments, damage was stated to have been caused to the extent of Rs. 30 to the complainant.

With regard to the notice of enhancement, the Hon. the Advocate General, Mr. Lindesay J. Robertson, with the Government Pleader, Mr. M.B. Chaubal, appeared to show cause in favour of the enhancement of the sentence; but the learned counsel for the accused, the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, submitted to their Lordships that if he succeeded in demonstrating conclusively to the Court that the conviction was quite wrong, the point of enhancement would not require consideration at all. The Hon. Mr. Setalvad then proceeded to refer to the evidence given in favour of the accused by Mr. Turner, Assistant Collector of Nasik, and others, to the effect that at a certain hour in the morning he was in Bombay; therefore, urged Mr. Setalvad, he could not be at Pirpao at the same time.

The Magistrate had held that it was not improbable for Mr. Bomonji to take a hurried trip, in one of his fast-going steam-launches to Pirpao, and return to Bombay within a specified time. But, argued Mr. Setalvad, it required forty minutes to go from Bombay to Pirpao.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: Then who did it? Some hidden mysterious agency? As a matter of fact, you have trespassed on these poor people's property.

Mr. Justice Heaton: What does it matter whether he was present or not? Substantially, the damage was done, about which the complaint was made.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad: The question is, who did it? The accused was not there.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: He may not have been there himself; but he may have ordered the men. Instead of spending money on such legal expenses, it would have been better for him to have made good the damage complained of by the people.

Mr. Justice Heaton: Are we to entertain in revision trivial things of this kind?

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad: A man in my client's position feels very much aggrieved, because he feels that he has been unjustifiably convicted. What may not matter much to other people, matters much to him.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: He does not suffer in his character for this? For instance, if one kicks his servant for insolence, and so forth.

On ascertaining that the point of enhancement of sentence was not going to be pressed against the accused, their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence and declined to interfere on the point of enhancement.

### ENHANCEMENT OF SENTENCE.

#### Successful Appeal by Government.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, presiding in the Bombay High Court yesterday, have disposed of an application for revision made by the Government of Bombay, praying that the sentences of eight months' rigorous imprisonment each, for each of the two offences under section 409, and eight months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,800 under sections 409 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code (all the sentences being concurrent) passed upon Jivanlal Amritlal and Chhaganlal Asharam by Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, on the 29th February last, be enhanced.

Mr. Ratanlal Runchoddas and Mr. L. A. Shah appeared for accused No. 1, and Mr. T. R. Desai for No. 2. The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

The Sessions Judge found that the two accused were public servants, the first as Secretary of the Kaira Municipality, entrusted with Municipal monies, and that accused No. 2, a Karkun under him, had dominion over those monies. There was a general deficiency in the accounts of about Rs. 1,776-13-0 during the financial year 1905-06, followed within twelve months by another of about Rs. 1,700 during the financial year 1906-07. The two accused dishonestly misappropriated these sums. The two accused intentionally aided each other, by acts or illegal omissions, in the commission of criminal breach of trust. They engaged in a conspiracy for dishonest misappropriation of the Municipal monies over which they had dominion; and their acts or illegal omissions were in pursuance of that conspiracy and for the purposes of such misappropriation.

Government appealed on the ground that the sentences were manifestly inadequate, regard being had to the gravity of the offences, and to the injury done to the ratepayers of Kaira.

Their Lordships, after hearing the advocates, confirmed the convictions recorded against the accused, but enhanced the sentence passed upon accused No. 1, Jivanlal Amritlal, to three years' rigorous imprisonment. The sentence of fine of Rs. 1,800 passed upon him was retained.

### THE HINDU LAW OF ADOPTION.

#### Leave to Appeal Refused.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, sitting in the Bombay High Court, have disposed of a rule in regard to leave to appeal to the Privy Council, in the suit of Dayabhoy Tapidas against Chunilal Hargowandas and Hargowandas Mulchand. Mr. Jayekar appeared for the plaintiff in support of the rule; and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad appeared to oppose the rule.

It appears that the property involved in the suit is worth over 13 lakhs of rupees. The suit was filed in the first instance by the plaintiff Dayabhoy for the construction of the sixth clause of the will of the late Damodardas Tapidas Varjdas in which he prayed that it might be declared that the first defendant was not the validly adopted son of the deceased, and that the adoption by Harkurbai, the deceased's widow, was void, and that the plaintiff was solely entitled to the residuary estate of the deceased.

The suit came on for hearing on the preliminary issues before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman: and in June 1907 his Lordship decided the issues against the plaintiff and dismissed the suit with costs. From that decision an appeal was filed by the plaintiff, which was heard before the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, who dismissed it with costs.

Feeling aggrieved by the decision of the Appeal Court, the plaintiff was desirous of appealing to the Privy Council on the ground that the matter in dispute was worth over ten thousand rupees, and that the appeal involved a substantial question of law.

Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments of counsel, refused the leave applied for.

## BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE ARDASIR PESTONJI DAVAR.

Mr. Jardine, for the insolvent, applied that his client be allowed a certain portion of the rent of his property in Apollo Street for his maintenance. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, on behalf of a creditor, opposed the application. His lordship, after hearing arguments, dismissed the application.

RE MUHOMEDALI SHARAFALI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an interim order.

RE MARTIN NIERSES.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order. His Lordship granted it.

RE TALATI AND COMPANY.

Mr. Jardine appeared on behalf of an opposing creditor, and Mr. Manker for the insolvents; and by consent the insolvents were ordered to make up their books of accounts.

RE MAHOMEDALI ABDULALI.

Mr. A. Viajiji, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. The Clerk of the Court drew the court's attention to the fact that the insolvent had not served notices to his creditors. His Lordship thereupon refused the application.

THE KURSONDAS JAIRAM AND ANOTHER.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

## POLICE COURT.

### QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. B. Lang, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Vasta Premji and Dharamsey Ganesh, Hindus, were charged with cheating Bai Jabu, a Hindu woman. Mr. Choksey, Pleader, prosecuted; and Mr. Kapadia, Pleader, defended the accused.

The charge against the accused was that the complainant, who resided at Girgaon, with her husband, went to Saila in Kathiawar a few months ago. In May last, the first accused went to the complainant at Saila with a telegram and told her that he had received it from her husband in Bombay asking her to send him Rs. 40. The complainant gave the amount to the accused, who was related to him. When she returned to Bombay, she found that the first accused, who was assisted by the second, had cheated her.

Mr. Kapadia raised the question of jurisdiction on the ground that the offence had been committed at Saila.

The Magistrate upheld the objection, and dismissed the case.

### OFFERING ILLEGAL GRATIFICATION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. B. Lang, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case was disposed of in which Loomba Crustna, a Marwari was charged with offering an illegal gratification to Mr. Jamsetji Bezonji Kotewal, sealer of the Bombay Court of Small Causes. Mr. Bowen, acting Public Prosecutor, prosecuted. Mr. Oliviera, Pleader, defended the accused.

The charge against the accused was that on the 13th June last, the accused applied to Mr. Kotewal that the summonses in certain suits should be given for service to Manekla Ambalal and Hormasji Dinsha, two of the bailiffs of the Court. Mr. Kotewal refused his application, when the accused offered him the sum of two annas with the object of inducing him to accede to his application and as a reward for showing him a favour. Mr. Kotewal reported the matter to Mr. N. W. Kemp, the Chief Judge, who sanctioned the prosecution of the accused.

The accused pleaded not guilty. The Magistrate convicted him and fined him Rs. 50.

### SELLING COCAINE WITHOUT LICENSE.

YESTERDAY, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Cooverji Darasha of the Abkari Department charged one Samji Jagannath, a Hindu panseller in De Souza Street, Mandvi, with selling cocaine without a license, and with being in illegal possession of cocaine, and one Somnath Kashinath, a servant of the first accused, with abetment. The accused were on Tuesday night found selling cocaine without a license to a customer and were arrested. The shop was searched, when about fifty grains of cocaine were found in it. The Magistrate convicted and fined the first accused Rs. 120 for the first offence and Rs. 75 for the second offence. His Worship fined the second accused Rs. 30.

## DEATHS FROM ANIMALS AND SNAKES.

### Unusual Low Mortality.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 9.

A Resolution of the Government of India, Home Department, is published, summarising the reports of the mortality from wild animals and snakes in India during last year.

The numbers of human deaths from both wild animals and snakes was lower than usual. The Resolution points out that the Lauder Brunton treatment for snake-bite by incision and the application of permanganate of potash continues. The value of the results is discounted by the frequent absence of the identification of the snake that inflicts the bite; but a number of favourable reports have been received.

The Resolution proceeds to say. "It is reported that in the Pegu District, six men and one buffalo, bitten by Russel's vipers, were operated on by the headmen, to whom the lancets had been issued, and that all but one man, who was unconscious before being brought to the Thugyi, recovered."

Eight cases are reported from the United Provinces of the successful use of Dr. Calmett's Antivenom. In two of these cases the permanganate of potash treatment was also employed.

## COLONEL P. FIREBRACE.

### Visit to India.

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 9.

Colonel P. Firebrace, Managing Director, G. I. P. Railway, will arrive in India about Christmas.

His visit will have special relation to the settlement of questions that have arisen between the G. I. P. Railway Company and the Port Trust, in connection with the Bombay Harbour Branch Railway.

## DAMAGE BY HEAVY RAINS.

### Several Houses Collapse.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 9.

An immense amount of damage has been done, during the past week, in the Rawalpindi and Ferozepore neighbourhoods, by heavy rains, and tents are being sent out to help some of the Zamindars whose houses have fallen.

## DERA GHAZI KHAN.

### 100 Houses Washed away.

### SELECTION OF NEW SITE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 9.

At Dehra Ghazi Khan erosion has ceased and it is now hoped that the damage for the season is over. About 100 houses have, so far, been washed away in that city.

A committee under Mr. Merk will consider the question of a new site for Dera Ghazi Khan next month.

## OPIUM REVENUE.

### Decided Improvement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 9.

The revenue from opium continues to improve. That for the past month is 9 1-2 lakhs better than the estimate, bringing the total for the five months, April to August last, to close upon 53 lakhs more than was anticipated in the last Budget statement.

## THE MENGAL EXPEDITION.

### Arrival at Khaydar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 9.

The Khelat column reached Khaydar, 128 miles from Khelat, on 6th September. The march was uneventful, no great heat experienced and nights cool. The road followed was found passable for transport carts as far as Tutak, 100 miles from Khelat, the last 22 miles only giving any heavy work to the Pioneers.

Mr. Benn, Political Agent, is now in communication with the rebels, who left their homes and moved into the Pal hills, about 15 miles to the east of Wad. There still appears to be hope that a satisfactory settlement will be arrived at; if not, the force may be expected to move forward in two or three days.

THE line of Railway from Kokrajhas to a point on the right bank of the Brahmaputra, opposite Gauhati which is nearly completed, will be opened for traffic in the ensuing cold weather, will form the final connecting link in communications between Assam and the country west of the lower Brahmaputra.

A PRESS Communique issued yesterday says: The following appointments have been sanctioned:—Mr. G. D. Pudumjee to act as Accountant-General, Bombay, in the interval between Mr. Harrison's departure to assume office of Comptroller and Auditor-General and Mr. Michael's return from leave. Mr. J. C. Mitra to act as Accountant General, Eastern Bengal and Assam, in the interval between Mr. Keene's retirement and assumption of office by Mr. Brereton. Mr. K. B. Wagle to be Deputy Comptroller-General on Mr. Bhattacharyya's appointment as Accountant-General, Punjab. Mr. W. S Adie to be Deputy Accountant-General, Bengal, in place of Mr. Wagle.

## HASSAN SAGAR TANK TRAGEDY.

### Culprit Sentenced for Life.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, SEPTEMBER 9.

In the Hassan Sagar Tank tragedy, in which a man named Job Stevens, a resident of Secunderabad, threw his two little girls into the Hassan Sagar Tank, situated within the jurisdiction of the Nizam's Courts, whereby the said children were drowned in May last, had been convicted of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, at the Hyderabad High Court Sessions, by Justice Nawab Zulkadar Jung Bahadur, who passed a sentence of imprisonment for life.

It was fortunate for the accused that he was tried under the law of the State.

## CATHOLICS AT CALCUTTA.

### Foundation-stone of a New Chapel.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 9.

A most impressive ceremony was performed last evening by the Very Rev. Father Marshall, Vicar-General, who, owing to the unavoidable absence of Dr. Meuleman, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Calcutta, laid the foundation-stone of the Chapel in the new block of St. Vincent's Home at Kidderpore.

## RECENT MOHMAND RAID.

### Captured Hindus Returned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 9.

It is satisfactory to learn from Peshawar that the Hindus captured by raiders on 18th August have been brought in by Mohmand "jirgahs." Further, all the "jirgahs" are now coming in to Peshawar. Evidence is apparently forthcoming that the Mohmand tribe as a whole are not implicated in the raid, which was planned and carried out by a small number of outlaws.

## MAHOMEDAN MARRIAGES AT POONA.

On Monday night were concluded the marriage festivities of the son, nephew and nieces of Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed and of the brother of Mr. Ebrahim Khan Bahadur Haroon Jaffer. The marriages were celebrated with great ecclat and the bungalows of the respective families were richly decorated and illuminated. Distinguished personages from all parts of India had responded to the invitation to join the marriage celebrations and excellent arrangements had been made to insure every comfort to the guests. The concluding ceremony was the offering of congratulations on behalf of the Coronation Literary Society of Bombay, of the Managing Committee whereof Mr. Haji Suleman is one of the best members, and on behalf of the Anjuman-i-Himayet-i-Islam of Lahore, and Aligarh College. Mr. Haji Ismail Gool Mohamed, Vice-President and Treasurer of the Society having had to leave the gathering prematurely on account of indisposition, Mr. Ali Mohamed Moulvi, B.A., was placed in charge of presenting the Society's Resolution, which was as follows:—

"That the Coronation Literary Society of Bombay offer their heartiest congratulations to Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed, member of the Managing Committee of the Society and to Mr. Ebrahim Khan Bahadur Haji Haroon Jaffer, one of the most esteemed member of the Mohamedan community of Poona, on the blessed occasion of marriages in their families which was celebrated with such ceremonies as indicated important steps in social progress of Mohamedan Community."

Mr. Moulvi remarked that if he had time at his disposal he would have shown why the Society consider this occasion to be a matter of rejoicing for the Bombay and Poona Mahomedan communities but that as it was late he would be content with the presentation of the Society's Resolution only and would call upon Khan Saheb Shaik Ibrahim Hafiz, Honorary Secretary of the Society, to present garlands and bouquets after the representatives of the other Institutions had their say. After garlanding, &c. was over Mr. Ebrahim Haji Haroon, on behalf of self and of Mr. Haji Suleman, expressed thanks to the Coronation Literary Society of Bombay, the Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam of Lahore and the Aligarh Institute for the congratulations and Mr. Moulvi Abdulla Ahmed on behalf of Messrs. Haji Suleman and Mr. Ebrahim Haji Haroon declared the following donations:—

| Institutions. | Donations given by Mr. Haji Suleman. | Donations given by Mr. Ebrahim Haji Haroon. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 The Coronation Literary Society of Bombay ... ... ... | 50 | 25 |
| 2 The Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay | 50 | 25 |
| 3 The Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Tolaba of Poona... ... ... | 50 | 25 |
| 4 The Madras-i-Islam of Poona ... | 50 | 25 |
| 5 The Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam of Lahore... ... ... ... | 50 | 25 |
| 6 The Aligarh Female Normal School ... ... ... ... | 50 | 25 |
| 7 The Nadvat-ul-Ulama of Lucknow | 50 | 25 |

CERTAIN well-known Bengali gentlemen are, it is said, about to establish a theatre in Calcutta. It will be called "The Taj Mahal Theatre," and will be conducted as a limited liability concern.

MR. LEIGHTON, Chemist, Cordite Factory, South India, has accepted an appointment as Manager of the Explosives Factory, which the Commonwealth Government are setting up in Australia.

THE War Office Technical Instruction Advisory Committee has recommended that at each large Military Station or Garrison a mixed Committee of Officers and Non-commissioned Officers shall be formed to examine into the demand for labour, and to communicate its findings to the administrative centres in the command; to take such steps as seem wise to interest soldiers in technical education; to recommend the amount of fees to be charged, and the amount of deposit, if any, to be made by students; and to make any recommendations as to technical education which it desires, subject to such limitations as are imposed by military considerations.

## DEATH OF A PARSI AUTHOR

In the death of Khan Bahadur Bomonji Byramji Patell, which took place yesterday at his residence in Mody Khana, in the 59th year of his age, the Parsi community loses a member who was truly an ornament in its ranks, and whose name was a household word in every Parsi family as the author of the "Parsi Prakash" and a writer of acknowledged merits. His contributions to the Gujerati Press were welcomed everywhere over the familiar initials "B. B. P." Mr. Patel's death was rather sudden after an operation which was performed a few days ago.

Born in Bombay on the 23th of December 1849, he was a scion of the eldest Parsi family, which emigrated to Bombay from the village of Sumari in the district of Surat as far back as 1640. One of his ancestors Mr. Rustomjee Dorabjee was rewarded in recognition of the valuable services rendered by him to the British Government, with the Patelship of Bombay, in 1692 which distinction the family retained for a period of about 165 years.

Mr. Patell was educated at the Elphinstone Insitution, and from his early years prosecuted his Persian studies at the Mullan Feroze Madressa, the leading "maktab" in Bombay for imparting instruction in Persian and the ancient Iranian languages. He was inclined to literary pursuits from his youth, and published in 1871 a life of the great epic poet Firdusi in Gujarati entitled "Aheval-e-Firdusi". In 1872 he published "A Short History of Persia" in the from of letters written by a father to his daughter, in Gujarati, which is still current as a text-book in many of the Zoroastrian schools in Bombay. In the same year, he began collecting materials for his monumetal work "the Parsi Prakash," which is a record of the important events in the history and growth of the Parsi community from the date of their immigration into India down to our own times. The first part of the work was published in 1878, and during the next ten years eleven parts were published at intervals, bringing the chronicle down to the year 1860. These eleven parts constitute the first volume of this work. He has published six further parts of the work, bringing the record down to the year 1875. It is on this work that he devoted the best part of his life—almost the whole period of his youth. It is an authentic and exhaustive chronicle.

The work is being largely availed of by almost all subsequent writers on Parsi history, religion, customs, manners, &c., even by European savants. In 1884 he was appointed a Justice-of-the-Peace by the Government of Bombay. In 1887 he published the Parsi Martiyuk or "obituary notices of the Parsis" republished from English and Gujarati papers in Bombay down to the year 1869. Owing to intimate acquaintance with Parsi history, customs, manners, &c., which he acquired during the course of the compliation of his great work, Sir James Campbell, the editor of the "Bombay Gazetteer" asked for Mr. Patell's assistance, in the account of the Parsis, in compliance with which request he, in conjunction with the late Mr. Cursetjee N. Seervai, contributed to the volumes, on account of the Parsis of Gujerat and Thana. His services in this connection were subsequently acknowledged by Government in special resolutions. Besides this Mr. Patell read many essays and delivered speeches, during the last quarter of a century, under the auspicies of "The Dnyan Prasarak Mandli" (a society for the spread of useful knowledge); "The Rahnuma-e-Mazdiyasnan Sabha" (a society for religious reforms among the Parsis); and the "Bombay Anthropological Society."

Mr. Patell was a prominent figure in Bombay Society. He worked as the honorary secretary of many institutions. Chief among them was "The Moolan Feroze Madressa" (the chief "maktab" in Bombay for imparting instruction in Persian and the ancient Iranian languages) since 1879; "the Society for Ameliorating the Condition of the Zoroastrian Poor in Persia" since 1891; "The Moolan Feroze Library since 1895;" "Sir D. M Petit Gymnastic Institution" since 1883; "C. N. Cama Book-Fund for supporting and encouraging Zoroastrian Students" since 1885 &c. He was the Vice-President of the Bombay Anthropologica Society and the President of the working committee of the "Zoroastrian Death Benefit Fund." He was also a delegate of the "Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court" since 1893. In 1899 he was granted the distinction of "Khan Bahadur" by the Government of India, on account of his valuable services to his community as well as to Government. He was a staunch and orthodox Zoroastrian.

The Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit Gymnastic Institution, of which the deceased was for several years Honorary Secretary and Treasurer and in which he took great interest, was closed yesterday and to-day in honour of the deceased.

## MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Manmohandass Ramji presiding. The Commissioner in a letter stated that the Health Officer reported that the Municipal Milch Cattle Stable at Cochin Street had many sanitary defects and as it was very close to a Night Soil Depot its position was very objectionable. He therefore recommended that the stable be demolished and the site utilized for the construction of chals for begaries. The Commissioner approved of the proposal and forwarded an estimate amounting to Rs. 59,902 being the cost of demolishing the stable and constructing two rows of chals containing 90 rooms with the necessary privy and other accommodation, and a plan showing the proposed arrangement and requested the sanction of the Standing Committee and Corporation to the carrying out of the work, the cost being met as under:—Rs. 59,402 being the cost of constructing the chals, etc., from the 13½ lakhs loan recently raised for the purpose of constructing quarters for Begaries and Halalkhores; Rs. 500 being the cost of demolishing the stable, by an additional grant from Surplus Cash Balance.

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation with a recommendation to sanction the expenditure asked for.

Mr. F. Miranda forwarded copy of a petition made by him and 42 others, residents of Matharpakhady, to the Commissioner, in which they complained of "unsatisfactory arrangements for the sale of beef at Pedder Market," and stated that one of the two stall-holders at the Market being absent, the business was in the hands of a single man, causing great inconvenience to buyers.

The Commissioner in a letter stated:—

"With reference to Standing Committee's Resolution No. 3264 of the 22nd ultimo, forwarding for remarks a copy of complaint from Mr. P. Miranda regarding the arrangements for the supply of beef at the Pedder Market, I have the honour to state that for want of competition only one stall out of the four allotted for the sale of beef is at present occupied. This temporarily places the supply in the hands of one dealer and temporarily gives him a monopoly, but on enquiry I do not find that his prices are unduly high or that the beef supplied is of anything but good quality. I shall be happy to let the three empty beef stalls as soon as any applicants appear and this seems the only method by which the Municipality can comply with the petitioners' wishes."

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation with a suggestion that the applicants be informed in terms of the Commissioner's letter.

## PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

### COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY.

THE twenty-ninth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Colaba Land and Mill Company Limited was held yesterday afternoon at the Company's registered office, No. 42-48 Church Gate street, Fort, Bombay. Sir Harkisondas Nurrotumdas, Kt., Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided.

The following is the Directors' report:—

The Directors beg to submit their annual report together with the audited statements of profit and loss and balance sheet for the year ended 30th June:—

The working during the period under report has resulted as follows:—Land and property revenue Rs. 1,77,391-15-0, old mill profit Rs. 3,96,833-14-8, J. W. Mill profit Rs. 83,586-13-7, total Rs. 6,57,812-11-3. Deduct—Amount of Agents and Managers' Commission Rs. 55,137-12-0, Total Rs. 6,02,674-15-3. Add—Balance of profit from last year, Rs. 5,080-0-7; grand total Rs. 6,07,754-15-10. Out of the above sum the Directors have set aside in terms of Section 130 of the Articles of Association to the credit of the old and new mill depreciation fund account Rs. 1,25,000, equalization of dividend fund account Rs. 1,00,000, Reserve fund account Rs. 50,000—Total Rs. 2,75,000, leaving disposable balance of profit of Rs. 3,32,754-15-10. Out of this balance the Directors have paid an ad-interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per share, absorbing Rs. 1,20,000, and beg to declare with the sanction of the shareholders a further dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share, absorbing Rs. 2,00,000, total Rs. 3,20,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 12,754-15-10; out of this the Directors beg to recommend a bonus of Rs. 5,000 to the Company's employees, Rs. 5,000, leaving balance of Rs. 7,754-15-10, which the Directors have carried forward to the next account.

Last year's report expressed the probability of the land and property revenue being maintained at the figures it then disclosed. It is, therefore, pleasant to find an ample realisation of our anticipations in the report now placed before you. Your Directors wish to follow the procedure as in former years of augmenting the depreciation, reserve and equalisation of dividend funds, and hope this policy will continue to receive the appreciation of the shareholders, especially in view of the approaching time for removal of the Cotton Green to Mazagon, as it is inevitable that some portions of the property will for some time remain unoccupied, pending rearrangement for other purposes, so if a Reserve Fund be gradually built up to steer through this transitory period, it will enable your Directors to maintain the satisfactory dividends declared in the present and past reports. The building work of the extension of the Jehangir Wadia Mill is almost complete and ready for receiving the machinery, but delivery of same has not yet commenced, owing to makers being so heavily engaged. The building of the New Finishing Department has been in hand during the interval of our last report, but the progress has been slow on account of the difficulty of getting sufficient labour for this class of work; therefore, the funds voted for these extensions have not been largely drawn upon during the year covered by the report but as the work is now making better progress, the above funds will be gradually absorbed during the year and as some of the machinery for the Finishing Department still remains to be ordered, your Directors ask the shareholders to sanction the farther expenditure of Rs. 50,000 out of the funds set aside for such purposes.

In proposing the adoption of the report the Chairman said:

Gentlemen,—The pleasing duty of meeting you again with such a satisfactory Balance Sheet makes my duty exceptionally light and I feel sure the statement of the year's working, which is already in your possession, cannot help but be considered satisfactory especially so when considering the trying times we are going through. I have, as usual, given in the Directors' report a short resume of the Company's working of the past year, also a rough outline of the course your Directors wish to adopt in the future. There is, however, one little item of interest which seems to have escaped my attention in connection with the land. You are aware that for a number of years the Port Trust and the Company have worked their respective Jetha Ground conjointly, but this year we are making a change and the work will be done departmentally, involving as you can imagine a considerable amount more work for our Agents and Managers, but which the Company will materially benefit thereby. Gentlemen, with these few observations I beg to propose that the report be adopted.

The Directors' report was adopted and a dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share was declared. The appointment of Mr. J. Knowles, as an additional director, in the absence of Mr. J. F. Bradbury, was confirmed. The retiring directors Messrs. W H. Brady and Tribhowandas Purjivandas were re-elected. Messrs. Nusserwanji S. Jamsetji and J. E. Aspinwall, were re-appointed auditors. The usual compliment to the Chairman terminated the business.

### DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS.

The twenty-third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Company Limited was held on Wednesday afternoon at No. 17-18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. Mr. H. Uehlinger presided.

The directors in their report stated:—

The Directors beg to submit the audited accounts for the year ended 30th June 1908. The year was characterized by an unprecedented rise in the price of wheat not only in India but all over the world. Prices of flour did not always keep on an adequate level and in consequence the result of the year is not very satisfactory. Including a balance of Rs. 1396-7-7 brought forward from last year, the profit and loss account shows a profit per 30th June 1908 of Rs. 21,804-6-11—of which your Directors have placed to depreciation account Rs. 4,000. Out of the balance of Rs. 17,804-6-11, they propose to pay a dividend of Rs. 10 per share equal to 5 per cent on the paid up capital free of income tax, absorbing Rs 17,810, the balance of Rs 494-6-11 to be carried over to the new year's account.

The directors' report and account for the year ended 30th June 1908 were received and adopted and a dividend of Rs 10 per share was declared. The appointment of Messrs H. Uehlinger and G. F. Chalk as Directors was confirmed and Mr. S. B. Billimoria was re-appointed auditor.

FROM the first to the 31st August the bonus at the rate of six pies per pound has been paid on 99,311 lbs. of green tea. The quantity on which the bonus has been paid from the 1st July, to the 31st August is 163,305 lbs.

THE King of Servia has issued through the Servian Charge d'Affaires in London a complete denial of a telegram which appeared on the 11th August in a London newspaper containing statements from a book written by a young Serb, in which King Peter is accused of having been party to a bomb plot to overthrow the Montenegrin dynasty. The denial is as follows:—"All the allegations of Nastitch made before the Court Martial at Cettigne, and all the assertions contained in his pamphlet concerning His Majesty the King and especially those referring to Montenegro, are lies, as absurd as they are malicious.

## HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 10.

(Before The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

14-99 Wadia G and Co Kedarmal Bhurmah vs Lanajmal Govindram Dikshit and Co.
15-08 Hirabai and Co Goverdhandas Harprasad vs Shridham Gopinath Tyabji D and Co.
15-11 Edgelow G W and Co Nemchand Maneck chand vs Pestonji Nusserwanji Payne and Co.
7-08 Matubhoy J M Vussonji Tricumji vs Murbai widow and others Dinshaw and Co.
10-08 Mehta D and D Mobdina Oomer vs Dorabji Jamsetji Tata Ardeser H D and Co.
29-08 Wadia G and C Ardeser Bejonji Surti vs Sayed Sardar Elikhan Payne and Co.
27-08 Dikshit D and S Daji Abaji Khare vs Govind Narayan Bpat and others Hira'al and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.)

749 05 Mansukhlal J and H Navajbai B Daboo vs Kadarbhai Ismailji Jehangir and S.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

167-03 Captain and V Zoolkhabai widow vs Syed Noorudin Chitnis and M.
654 06 Mulla and M Noor Mahomed bin Ebrahim vs Noorbai widow Wadia G and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

559-07. Malvi H. M. & R. Kashinath Shankerlal vs. Jorawarmal Madhavrani Tyabji D. & Co.
231-07 Mehta and S Peroshaw Nuserwanji Dalal vs Ardeser Nuserwanji Dalal T A Ghandy.
442-07. Thakurdas and Co A H Jaffarji and others vs J Ebrahimji Little and Co.
966-07. Thakurdas and Co. Jamnadas Lalji vs Jugmohundas Verjiwandas Payne and Co.
10-08. Jehangir G and B. Purshotam Dharamsey vs Purshotam Shivji Captain and V.
23-00. Mulla and M. Keshavji Devkaran Chotani vs Mahomed Gulam Hora Khunderao L and M.
943-07. Crawford B and Co. Babcock and Wilcox Ld vs Emile Edward Morean and another Kanga and P.
410-07. Smetham B and Co. Robert James Hunter vs Robert Gough Baldock Crawford B and Co.
463-07. Smetham B and Co. Societa Coloniale Italiana vs Cassinath Sons and Co. Wadia G and Co.
627-07. Sorabji and J Rustomji Ardeser Hirjeeneck vs Dorabji Jehangir Randeria Bicknell M and R.
585-07 Bicknell M and R Vasantrao Madhaurao vs Jamnadas Vijbhucandas Ardeser H D and Co.
754-07 In person. Khunderao Moreshwar Vindyek vs Adam Abba Patel Mullha and M. Mehta and S Hassumbhai Ali Mahomed vs Joshi Purshotam Ramji.
983-06 Little and Co Pranjiwandas Lukhmidas vs Manecklal Nanabhai Payne and Co.
353-08 Mehta and D Sherbai vs Salimabai widow and others Malvi H M R
276-07 Payne and Co Ludha Ebrahim and Co the firm vs Gungaprasad Duarkaprasad Mehta and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

327-07 Bicknell M and R Anandrao Bhai vs Sitabai widow and another Khunderao L. M. and C. M. and N. Part heard.
326-07 Bicknell M and R Anandrao Bhai vs Laxman Shiji Deshmook and another Smetham B and Co Khunderao L and M C M and N.

Long Causes.

230-07 Kanga and P Haroon Adam vs Aderji Jamsetji Panthaky Nanu H and Co.
262-07 Shamrao M and H Rustomji Jehangir vs Aderji Jamsetji Panthaky Nanu H and Co.
58-04 Thakurdas and Co Ahmedbhai Habibbhoy vs Pranjiwandas Valirai Matubhoy J and M.
163-07 S A Tyabji Aurora Rosario vs Joseph Acquatina De Quadros Daphtary F and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

For Judgment.

496-07 Mulla and M Manasseh Jacob Manasseh vs Shapurji Hormusje Harver Jehangir G and B.

For further hearing as to costs.

4-08 Little and Co Land Acq Act 1-94 and re-Government Doming Nakuva and other Jamsetji R and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

890-07 Bicknell M and R N Joachimson and others vs Meghji Valabhdas Kanga and P.

Reference.

27 J C G Bowen Re Land Acq act I of 1901 and Re Government and Ganpat Jimawhan.
12-08. Tyabji D and Co. Laloobai widow vs Mathoorabai widow Jehangir and S.
474-07 Crawford B. and Co. The B. B. and C. I. Railway Co. vs. R. D. Sethna and others Bicknell M. and R.
762-06 Dikshit D. and S. Arjoon Raghoonath vs. Rajaram Appaji. In person.
678-06 Bhaishunker K. and G. Bai Ruttonbai widow vs Bai Purbai widow Daphtary F. and D.
182-04 Jehangir G. and B. Sewdas Velji and another vs. Chagbai widow and another Ardesir H. D. and Co.
421-151,171-07 Little and Co., Sulleman Cassum Haji Mitha vs. Sulleman Hoosein Mitha Kanga and P.
590-07 Mehta D. and S. Chomabai vs. Damaji Moroba Patel.
371-13-221-07 C. P. D'Cunha Haji Azizu'a Saheb vs. Haji Ibrahim Tyab Saheb Raghavaya B. and N.
543-06 Shamrao M and Chandra Bhagabai widow vs Gopikabai widow and others Bicknell M and R.
644-07 Bhaishanker K and G Pharbhudas Gangadas vs Madhowji Dayal Jehangir and S.
974-07

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* The views of the *Bombay Gazette* on all matters are expressed in the Editorial columns. But our policy being "Fair Play to All" and in order to give our readers an idea of every shade of opinion we admit contributions and letters, expressing sentiments and thoughts on current topics which we neither endorse nor sympathise with. We deem it necessary to make this announcement as we find ourselves occasionally credited with the authorship of remarks made by others.

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The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 10, 1908.


## BURMESE DACOITS AND CATTLE-LIFTERS.

REVIEWING the reports of the Civil and Military Police of Burma, the Lieutenant-Governor comments on the tendency to an increase in serious crime. Some of the reasons he finds not to be obscure. In Lower Burma the growth of wealth furnishes temptation to men of criminal tendencies. The habit of drinking is almost certainly on the increase. The loosening of the bonds of religion and primitive customs is inevitably progressing. At the same time the police force of the more important districts was inadequate and could not be supplemented while the reorganisation was under consideration. In Upper Burma other causes were at work, probably not the least potent being the fading, through lapse of time, of the memory of the sharp lessons of the pacification. The task of keeping order becomes yearly more difficult, and it is feared that difficulties will not diminish, for district and police-officers are in many places less able than formerly to become thoroughly acquainted with the people in their charge, and it will be necessary for them to exercise unceasing vigilance—a fact which, no doubt, both district and police officers fully realise. Dacoities are becoming more serious and carried on more extensively, and though there were conspicuous instances of resistance by villagers, it cannot be said that the people in general have yet recognised their duty in the matter. In some cases, it is feared, village headmen are in league with criminal gangs, in others insufficient care is taken in the maintenance of village defence and organised resistance to armed attack. The efforts of the police in breaking up dacoit bands have not been unattended with success, for it is shown that of nine organised bands in existence, at one time or another during the year, six were completely broken up, and their members arrested or killed in resisting capture; while substantial though less complete success was attained in dealing with the rest. Still murders and cattle thefts were among the crimes pronounced to be unduly prevalent. For the reduction in the number of cases of serious crime against the person, says the review, "reliance must be placed on the speedy detection and punishment of the offenders, and still more on the general raising of the moral tone of the community and the checking of the tendency to intemperance, which is responsible for so many crimes of this nature. The habits of the people themselves render the task of suppressing cattle thefts one of special difficulty.

In Yamethin district an increase in cattle-lifting is ascribed to the great demand for cattle in Lower Burma, both for ploughing and slaughter, and the District Superintendent reports that driving off cattle in droves has now taken the place of the usual practice of stealing them singly or in pairs. In one case a head of fifty-six cattle was driven off, but owing to the prompt action of the police the whole herd was recovered before it reached the Toungoo border, and the accused were captured and convicted. A better state of things, however, is anticipated. In Hanthawaddy there were eighty-two fewer cases than in the previous year, a fact which is attributed to the deportation of the notorious Maung Aung Min of Bawgon to Mergui, the death, immediately on release by the Appellate Court, of Nga Hpa Gale, and the convictions of the Taungthuzu, headman, Nga Ke. With the disappearance of these notorious receivers, with their far-reaching organisations, cattle thieves have lost the ready means of disposing of stolen cattle, and now resort to slaughtering which makes the chances of detection more difficult, though naturally the numbers stolen must diminish. Cattle-lifters, however, have not yet given up all hope, for, as the Superintendent at Hanthawaddy has discovered, they are resorting to fresh expedients, one of them being the removal of cattle in large cargo-boats, in the holds of which the unfortunate animals are battened down. It cannot be denied that in some cases the owners of cattle are much to blame. With characteristic negligence they take only the most elementary precautions for safeguarding their stock. They turn them out in herds to graze and in some districts neglect to take stock for months. On the approach of the ploughing season they are rounded up, when large numbers are found to be missing, and though a certain number have probably been stolen, yet a considerable proportion have usually succumbed by exposure and disease, or have been killed by wild animals. Anyhow it is next to useless reporting their losses to the police after the lapse of much time, and it is questionable whether the police are justified in laying aside other work to take up a hunt after the cattle of careless and negligent owners, which can rarely if ever be attended by success.

In the majority of cases of dacoity reported upon, fire-arms were used. In one instance, possessing no arms of their own the dacoits had borrowed a 12-bore double-barrel breach-loader from a hunter, and in another a revolver, which with thirty-four rounds of ammunition was captured. In another case the villagers succeeded in wresting two guns and two revolvers from their assailants. Dahs and cross-bows are almost invariably employed. Ordinarily Burmese dacoits do not appear to resort to the barbarities practiced in the Central Provinces—probably because less resistance is offered. One remarkable example of the indifference of parties not immediately attacked, is recorded from the Kyundeik quarter of Yandoon in the Ma-ubin district. Five men armed with dahs and sticks, at about one o'clock in the morning, boarded a flat, moored to the shore, on which were about fifty persons waiting for the Henzada steamer. The dacoits went up to some of the men, who were asleep in the flat, and ordered them to get up. One of the dacoits used his dah. They tied the hands of two of the passengers behind their backs and possessed themselves of their boxes and demanded the keys. Carrying off both boxes and keys, the dacoits walked away, the other persons on the flat taking no action whatever, but lay down and slept or continued reading, permitting the dacoits to carry out the work they had set themselves to do, unmolested. In these cases, too, the habits of the people themselves render the task of suppressing crime one of special difficulty. The Lieutenant-Governor believes the police work well, but his Honour deems it expedient to place on record the fact that he thinks some officers have less intimate knowledge than is desirable of occurrences in the areas under their charge. Escapes of prisoners "afford evidence in varying degrees of of extreme laxity of discipline and want of proper supervision," and he holds that the failure to arrest the leader in the attempted rising at Sedaw and an escaped prisoner of Yinmabin reflect discredit on the police of Lower Chindwin and Shwebo and the neighbouring districts. At the same time the Lieutenant-Governor considers the success of the Hanthawaddy police, in securing the early re-arrest of escaped prisoners from Kungyangon, except those who were killed in contests with their pursuers, and the recovery of all the arms taken away, to some extent atoned for the laches which rendered the escape possible.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

THE experiment that Government promises to make in allowing Municipalities on and after the next elections the privilege of selecting their own Presidents has already been tried, in the peculiar circumstances of the case, at Hyderabad (Sind) without, we regret to say, any great promise of successful working. The circumstances were these. Two years ago the affairs of the Hyderabad Municipality, under a non-official President, had got into such a tangle and the meetings of the Corporation were leading to such unseemly wrangles that the Commissioner in Sind was compelled to intervene. He appointed the Collector, Mr. F. G. Pratt, I. C. S., to the President's chair, and it is admitted on all hands that the affairs of the town under Mr. Pratt's guidance have been at last put in order, while it goes without saying that due decorum has marked the Corporation sittings. However, the collectorate of Hyderabad is a large one, and after two years' work Mr. Pratt applied to be relieved of the extra municipal duties which he had executed so ably. The Commissioner in Sind held an informal conference with the councillors and afterwards sent them a letter promising on certain conditions to confirm as President the member whom they themselves might select by a two-thirds majority. At the special meeting held *ad hoc* Mr. Pratt naturally attended to give his voice and vote for his successor. This seems to have given umbrage to some of the local journalists, but actually considering the history of the events of the last three years we should say that no man present at the meeting was more highly interested than Mr. Pratt in securing the election of the right man.

Hyderabad is peculiar in this, that though the bulk of the population are Mahomedans, yet its public affairs are run by Hindu Amils, who have almost a monopoly of clerical and legal appointments throughout Sind. Both candidates for the President's chair on this occasion were Hindus, leaders of hotly opposed factions. The Mahomedan element on the Corporation seems to have been unable to putforward a candidate with any reasonable hope of success, and they supported Mr. Bulchand Dayaram, who thus secured twelve votes against the nine cast for Mr. Hiranand Khemsing. To fulfil the conditions laid down by the Commissioner in Sind the votes should have been at least fourteen to seven. Mr. Pratt naturally asked the meeting to make the election of the majority a unanimous one, but of course if only two of Mr. Hiranand's supporters had re-cast their votes the conditions of the election would have been fulfilled. However, not a councillor of the minority would take this course. Things therefore are at a dead-lock. Our readers will understand what we mean when we say that this *intransigeant* attitude of the minority is not magnanimous. Pleaders are very fond of arguing from English constitutional parallels, and we much regret those at Hyderabad have not studied the elections of Speakers of the House of Commons to better purpose. Much more, in an election such as this to an honorary post we hold it to be the duty, if not the privilege, of the minority to give way, and in happier conditions the defeated candidate would himself have been the first man to come forward with a vote for his opponent. Thus the new President would have entered upon his duties with the happy augury of a unanimous election and the better hope for a useful and honourable term of office.

A FAMINE IN TIMBER.

MR. ANGUS CAMERON of California, an expert in the timber trade, warns the world, through the columns of the "Times," that a timber famine is certain to overtake us in twenty-five to thirty years' time. The United States supply, that at one time seemed inexhaustible, will be used up by then, and Canada will be in nearly as bad a plight. The Baltic timber fringe is already finished off and the more inaccessible supplies will only last another thirty years. To find the timber that the world must have, Mr. Cameron suggests the Amazon district and the Uganda Protectorate as the most likely regions to explore. In Uganda, the white man can work at a height of four thousand feet, and as that province is within the limits of the British Empire it is a better plan to develop it than to risk wasting time and money on the Amazon, where revolutions recur with frequency and might destroy any sense of security in the investment of capital. Mr. Cameron insists that white labour must be the pioneer in the development of the forest lands. He would man the woods and the mills for treating timber with skilled white men who would train the young natives—old Ugandians he holds to be unteachable—to be expert wood-cutters. He has had experience of timber-work in the Black belt of America and knows his ground. The timber, according to his estimate, could be brought from Uganda and landed in the Thames at the price of pitch pine, if modern methods are applied. As a forest decays as fast as it grows, it seems foolish to allow the 40,000 square miles of timber available on the eastern shores of the Victoria Nyanza to rot as it stands without utilising it to delay or prevent the famine with which Mr. Cameron threatens the world in less than a generation. In few countries in Europe is the duty of re-afforesting land recognised and in still fewer is it rigorously practised. Prophets may warn and forest officers advise, but the ordinary landowner is not prone to look so far ahead as to plant trees that will not be ready for the axe under forty years. Another will reap where he has sown. It is not every one who can afford to plant and enclose young timber till it can stand alone without the prospect of benefiting thereby. Germany, France and Austria are prudent and maintain their well-managed Forest Departments, whose duty it is to take thought for the morrow, and plant new while they cut down old timber on a recognised system. Great Britain is far behind these countries, and India, though provided with a vastly improved Forest Department, is still a long way from a thrifty utilisation of her timber lands. America has been cutting down her forests recklessly, those great primeval forests that seemed inexhaustible when first attacked are steadily disappearing. Her experts are now ready enough to call a halt in the denuding of her mountain sides. But the State alone can undertake the task of re-afforestation, and until that is realised and carried out on a great scale, there will be perpetual reminders of a possible timber famine that would paralyse much of the work of the world.

COLONEL DUNSTERVILLE, R.A., retires next April.

COLONEL WALLER, R.A., Deputy Inspector-General of Ordinance, has furlough, from next November.

EIGHT Field Batteries are likely to be equipped by next April, with the new quick-firing gun, manufactured in India.

# OUR BERLIN LETTER.

## FRENCH LOVE OF PEACE.

## Historical Sciences Congress.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, AUGUST 21.

In these days of friendly meetings of the crowned or elected heads of States at a time when the Moroccan affairs are apparently coming to an issue, it is quite amusing to observe how the French nation is represented by the spokesmen of public opinion, regarding the alternative of peace or war. There cannot be the slightest doubt that the great majority in the country is bent on a peace-loving attitude desiring to enjoy the fruits of capital and labour without any disturbing shock, and that any idea of provoking a war would be indignantly rejected. But in the press and in the discussions of the political circles in the Capital very little of this peace-loving mood is coming to the foreground. Strange as this may appear, it is nevertheless a fact, and for anyone conversant with the inner working of French politics the contradiction is easily solved. If we read a couple of French papers of different shades we invariably get the impression that we hear the echo of a nation that not only is not afraid of warlike conflicts but wishes to provoke them by all means, and it takes some time ere we recover from this illusion, and remember that a certain opposition between the real state of public opinion and the attitude of its publicistic organs is one of the characteristic traits of modern France.

We wonder whether the writers of these inflammatory articles in the French papers are really conscious of the danger involved in their playing with the fire. When the President visited the King of England, after the Revel Meeting, it was the French Press alone that predicted a European Crisis. The tune on which it harped was the necessity of forming a new Triple Alliance in opposition to Bismarck's creation twenty-seven years ago. As the object of this new coalition the restoration of the lost "equilibrium of powers" was given; but it sounded very queer when as the immediate result of this achievement a state of things was predicted when the destinies of the whole of Europe would be settled by the concord of the three Foreign Ministers in London, Paris and St. Petersburg. It will be remembered how insistently the leading French papers dwelt on the necessity of completing these diplomatic moves by binding military arrangements. While the English Press and the inspired Russian organs declared these interchanges of Royal visits as guarantees of the World's peace, the French papers repeated their innuendos of military conventions concluded or about to be concluded in the interest of a desirable "balance of power." What is exactly meant by this ill-famed diplomatic formula they did not explain, even after some socialistic writers had pointed out that only too frequently warlike intentions had been concealed under this elastic phrase. The worst was that such frivolous comments did not fail to make impression in Germany, because they were evidently directed against this power. Nor can it be denied that some German papers responded to the provocation and admonished the authorities to take up the gauntlet. It might seem that it was exactly this outburst of indignation what the French writers calculated on. For while they generally pay little attention to the contents of the German Press, even the smallest provincial paper in the Fatherland needs now only print a few lines of patriotic self-assertion and plain-spoken fearlessness if it wishes to be quoted in the French Press as an important exponent of German public opinion.

Reviewing the whole campaign we have been observing in the French Press we may get an insight into what the French call "la mentalité française" i.e., the psychology of this nervous and somewhat effeminated nation that always wants something inciting and, little addicted to the dictates of logical reasoning delights in contending in one breath two thoughts contradictory with each other. The same paper that calls attention to the warlike resolution of the German nation, quite earnestly proposes to go ahead in Morocco regardless of international treaties and German objections, because it may be taken for granted that the Kaiser will not go to war for "that trifle of Morocco." The large Parisian papers vary this theme every now and then without ever troubling themselves about the inconsistency of accusing the German nation of warlike intentions and building a political plan on the reluctance of this very nation to assert its rights. The foreign policy of France in Morocco facilitates this daring advice as it keeps itself very near the danger line without, however, quite satisfying the serious writers. After all it is the influence of the financial and colonial prospectors that predominates in the Press and makes itself occasionally felt at the Quai d'Orsay. The real interest of the country and the turn of public opinion in the provinces counts for little in the publicity of political discussions and the voice of Humanity that abhors war for trifling reasons is not at all audible in the present situation of politics in the Third Republic.

### RAILWAY BUILDING IN THE ALPS.

Five large railway tracts that followed each other in quick succession, traversed the Alps from North to South and from East to West, and made this mightiest elevation of Europe easily accessible: the Mont Genis line the Semmering line, the Brenner line, the Gothard line and the Alberg line. But with their completion an interval in railway construction set in until very recently. The world admired these grand and sometimes even daring engineering achievements and was satisfied that the beauties of Alpine scenery had been made easily accessible for everybody, and that the Alp mountains had ceased to be an obstacle for fast travel. But within the last ten years a new phase of railway building in the interest of sight-seers has set in. A short survey of these recent addition to the famous old lines may help to realise the progress made. If we commence with the Western ranges of Alp mountains we have to give the foremost place to the Simplon line that serves as a new direct means of communication from North to South. Its main object to bring Berne, the Capital of Switzerland, into direct communication with France, Western Germany and Italy, will be achieved only after the Lotschberg tunnel will be completed; that despite the deplorable catastrophe of July, this will be only a question of time goes without saying. A little further East the Albula railway serves a similar purpose; but by some branch lines it opens some of the finest bits of scenery for railway travelling. We now may reach Pontresina by rail, as the line from Tresina has been opened to traffic this summer, while on the other hand the electrified Bernina line will bring us in a short time up to the very Pass. At present only the Morteratsch valley has been reached. Nor is it to be denied that the proposed track from the Pass to Poschiavo will tax the experienced engineers to their highest ability. But we do not doubt that this continuation will be built in a few years. On the southern side the new electric line from Poschiavo to Tirano has been finished, and from this junction one may use the electric line to Milan. Another desirable railway from Tiefen kastell, a station of the Albula line, to the health resort Davos is in course of construction. Within three or four years a new direct connection from the Bodensee, via the Veltlin to Milan, may thus be counted on. At the same time the Albula line will help to form another direct connection from West to East. At present a branch line is building down the Inn valley as far as Tarasp, where from the East i. e. from the Tyrolese the Vintschgau line will join. Originally this line led only from Bozen to Meran; but it has now been extended up the Ayise as far as Mals. From here a connecting line to the Engad in railway via the Ofen Pass, is in contemplation; it will probably reach Zernes station. Moreover the Vintschgau line is to receive another branch to the North so as to join the Arlberg line at Nauders. Thereby the whole beautiful Engadin will be traversed by railways in all directions, and it will be possible to advance by rail from the Arlberg line southwards as far as Meran without making the enormous roundway via Landeck and Innsbruck. Still farther East we come, however, to the most important line of all recent railroads in the Alps. We mean the Tauern line, at present finished from Lend in the Salzach valley up to the watering place Gastein. At the same time the track is laid from the Drava valley northwards, so that only 11 miles are wanting to complete the whole line over the Tauern ranges. The long Tauern tunnel is progressing steadily so that within a few years one of the most charming parts of the Alps may be seen from the railway window. That then a direct line from Salzburg to Venice will be available, may also have considerable commercial importance. Nor will it take a long time, ere from Toblach another direct line to the South will be taken in hand via the Ampezzo and Piave vallies. On the Italian side a great deal has been done already. In the course of this year the beautiful Valsugana line has been opened, connecting Bassano directly with Trieste, the capital of the Italian part of the Tyrol. Lastly, we may mention the railroad along the Mesocco valley, starting from Bellinzona on the Lago Maggiore. This line not only opens an extraordinarily charming succession of mountain scenery, but will be a link of a large line conducted via the Bernadino Pass to Thusis a station of the Albula line.

If to these more important lines the numerous narrow-gauge railways are added that go up side vallies, if we think of the funicular lines to the tops of the mountains, and lastly, if we take into consideration the very popular autobusses, we may well come to the conclusion that the whole of the Alp-mountains, that appeared such a formidable obstacle of traffic in Roman and Medieval times, are now opened by the most comfortable means of conveyance and at comparatively moderate charges.

### THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS FOR HISTORICAL SCIENCES.

The general impression at the close of this International Congress of Historians, was that it had been very carefully prepared by the working Committee and that it was a great success in more than one respect. The only drawback was perhaps its limitation to one week, there was such an abundance of papers in every section that the time for discussion had in many instances to be curtailed. If we were asked what subjects of historical research seemed to be most interesting to the outside public we ought to single out the topics bordering on Sacred History or History of the Church and biographical subjects, though for the specialist some contributions to the History of Institutions, Constitutional Law and Methodology may claim both more novelty and more importance. We also noticed that subjects relating to remotest antiquity have a peculiar charm for outsiders. For both these reasons the valuable papers read by Professor Gunkel of Giessen and Professor Sellin of Vienna were listened to by large audiences. Professor Gunkel showed some remarkable Egyptian Parallels to the Old Testament, proving that the ancient Hebrews were just as much influenced by the culture of the Nile valley as by that of their Semitic kindred in the fertile plain of Mesopotamia. Evidently the hypercritical doubts about the stay of the Israelites in Egypt have now been entirely abandoned by sound scholars while the tendency of tracing the whole folk-lore embodied in the Bible back to Assyrian and Babylonian sources was also incidentally hit by the Professor. A most appropriate complement we got from such an authority as Professor Sellin a very lucid account of the history of Palestina before the Conquest by the Israelites. His conclusions were entirely based on the result of recent diggings. That the Hebrews were justified in not mixing with the conquered race whose human sacrifices they abhorred, and that they developed a pure Monotheism, despite the most unfavourable surroundings, is now fully corroborated for centuries before the prophets whose life was devoted to the maintenance and purification of the national creed. Wonderful, as the achievements of the ancient Egyptians and Babylonians may appear, the world of culture owes much more to the Hebrews, Greeks and Romans who after all remain the three greatest contributors to the world's progress in ancient times. Of biographical topics we mention only two. Professor Heiberg of Copenhagen gave on the basis of his recently discovered mathematical treatise by Archimedes a picture of this extraordinary genius. That this man of science was also a most excellent writer and an impesing personality taking equal interest in all sides of human activity was a revelation we owe to the papyrus finds. Another biographical paper of recent times brought another law of human development to light. Its object was nobody else but Bismarck in his younger days. His admiring biographer, Professor Marcks of Hamburg, called attention to the fact that as a student and young official Bismarck had nothing of that self-reliance and surety of purpose for which he became afterwards so famous. He was as flexible as any ordinary young man, depended very much on casual temporary influences, did not distinguish himself by outward marks of intellectual superiority or political sagacity, and owed perhaps most to his extensive reading. His mental and moral growth was brought about by changing impulses rather than by tenacity of purpose and systematic study. In the stormy times of 1847 and 1848 he suddenly turned into the mature man and political thinker that forms the most interesting figure in the history of his times. Besides these papers it was the inaugural speech by the American Ambassador, Mr. Hill, that made the deepest impression. In opposition to some recent so-called scientific theories, he pointed out that the ethical aspect of the vicissitudes of all human struggles will for ever remain the proper domain of historiography. The whole paper will be printed in the semi monthly, "Neue Revue" at the end of August. Most successful were also the arrangements for social intercourse and for instructive exhibitions. As guests of the Emperor the foreign members could visit the historical palaces of Potsdam under the guidance of Professor Seidel. In the State Archives a collection of choice pieces gave a clear picture of the development of the Prussian State especially a most realistic representation of the laboriousness of Frederick William I and of the many-sided activity of Frederick the Great. Then there were five special exhibitions in the various Museums ranging from prehistoric Egyptian relics to the year 1000 A. D. We were astonished at the richness of Berlin collections in exhibits illustrating the earliest times not only of European life but also of Asiatic and American antiquity. A collection of portraits of the beginning of the 16th century was a special treat for the lovers of fine art. Certainly the Berlin International Congress for Historical Sciences will be long remembered by all who spent such an enjoyable and instructive week in the Capital of the German Empire.

The invitation signed by twenty-two leading English scholars to hold the next International Congress of Historical Sciences, 1913, in London, Oxford and Cambridge was unanimously accepted.

L. ASCH.

## THE EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS.

### PROTESTANT INQUISITION.

### Extraordinary Attempt at Interference.

### POLICE ANTICIPATE A RIOT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8.

Cardinal Vannutelli, the Papal Legate, arrived at Charing Cross to-day, and met with a remarkable reception. Immense crowds lined the route from the station to the Archbishop's house. The Cardinal, thanking the crowd, invoked the blessing of God on the Congress, which he said would mark an epoch in religious life in England.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 9.

A feature of the Eucharistic Congress will be a procession of the Blessed Sacrament through the streets on Sunday next.]

It is expected that 15,000 Catholics will participate.

Delegates of fifty-one Protestant Societies, at a meeting in London, wired a petition of protest to King Edward, and asked the Home Office to intervene.

To prevent a possible riot, the police have taken elaborate precautions to maintain order.

## ATTACK ON FRIENDLIES AT ADEN.

### Mullah on the War Path.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8.

Reuter wires from Aden that the Mullah has attacked the friendlies, killing six and carrying off 160 camels. Two men of the Mounted Corps were also killed in the British Protectorate.

## THE WRECKED "GLADIATOR."

### Salvage nearly Completed.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8.

The salvage contractors have got the wrecked cruiser "Gladiator" upright, and her forepart is afloat.

## THE UNEMPLOYED AT COVENTRY.

### "Short Commons Make Short Tempers."

### ANOTHER RAID ON A CORPORATION.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8.

The unemployed at Coventry, to-day, invaded the Town Hall lobbies during a sitting of the Council. A Labourite Councillor warned the meeting that short commons made short tempers.

## THE GERMAN ARMY MANŒUVRES.

### Interesting Experiment with Motors.

### WAR LINES CLOSELY FOLLOWED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8.

A feature in the German Army manœuvres is the experiments which are being made with motor waggons for drawing trains bringing up provisions for the forces from Metz.

Everything is as near as possible to the actual conditions of war. Camp life is of the simplest description, and officers dispense with their own mess tents and mess with the regiments.

Alsace-Lorraine has an evil reputation for typhoid, and numerous notices have been posted in the villages prohibiting the use of the water for drinking purposes.

## FOREST FIRES IN AMERICA.

### A Hundred Square Miles Involved.

### THOUSANDS OF LIVES IN DANGER.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 9.

Forest fires are raging in Minnesota, extending over an area a hundred miles square.

The lives of thousands of settlers are endangered.

The losses are estimated at three and-a-half million dollars.

## THE TRAFFIC IN ARMS.

### Frenchmen Arrested at Hanoi.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8.

A telegram from Saigon states that two Frenchmen have been arrested at Hanoi in Tonquin, for carrying on a clandestine traffic in arms.

## THE SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

### Recognition of Mulai Hafid.

### GERMANY OVER-ACTIVE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 9.

The German Consul, Dr. Vassel, has arrived at Alcazar, *en route* for Fez.

He informed the notables that Mulai Hafid could count on the whole-hearted co-operation of Germany.

He was going to Fez to assure Mulai Hafid that Germany meant to maintain the integrity of the country and to help the Sultan out of his difficulties.

## INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

### Important Arrests.

### BUSINESS GOES INTO MOURNING.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 9.

The Indian Stores in Natal were closed yesterday, in consequence of the arrest of prominent Natal Indians in the Transvaal.

A mass meeting held at Durban demanded that the Imperial Government should immediately intervene and ask for a clear definition of the status of Indians in the Transvaal.

LATER.

Lord Ampthill, in a letter to the "Times," dwells on the grievances of British Indians in the Transvaal. Nothing, he says, can be more conducive to the belief that the Transvaal is unfit for self-government than its persistent neglect to recognize an Imperial duty and necessity.

## SITUATION IN PERSIA.

### Russo-British Note.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 9.

A telegram to the "Times" from Teheran states that the British and Russian Ministers have presented to the Shah an identical Note calling attention to the disturbances in the provinces, and especially to the danger to the lives and property of foreigners in Tabriz.

The Note urgently recommends the issue, at the earliest possible moment, of the promised proclamation relating to the elections with a view to reassuring the people regarding the maintenance of the Constitution and the summoning of Parliament in the middle of November.

The "Times," in welcoming the Note, says it is likely to put an end to anarchy.

At a meeting of Persian merchants in Constantinople it was decided to appeal to firms doing business with Persia to obtain the assistance of their respective Governments to re-establish order.

## AUSTRALIA'S NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

### Lord Dudley's Arrival at Sydney.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 9.

Lord Dudley officially landed at Sydney to-day in the presence of twenty thousand people.

He was welcomed by Mr. Deakin and the other Ministers.

The barge conveying the new Governor-General ashore was rowed through two continuous lines of men-of-wars' boats.

## EX-MINISTER'S DEFALCATIONS.

### Half a Million Misappropriated

### SENSATION IN DENMARK.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 9.

A sensation has been caused in Denmark by the confession of M Alberti, an ex-Minister, who resigned in July, ostensibly on the ground of ill-health, to defalcations estimated at half a million sterling affecting the Treasury and the Peasants Savings Bank of which he was President.

## THE COTTON DISPUTE.

### Masters and Operatives.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 9.

The cotton masters have agreed to meet the operatives at Manchester on Thursday.

It is thought that the operatives will ask for the postponement of the demand for a reduction of wages.

## ST. LEGER.

### Result of the Race.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 9.

The race for the St. Leger Stakes was run at Doncaster this afternoon with the following result :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Your Majesty | 1 |
| White Eagle | 2 |
| Santo Strato | 3 |

LATER.

Ten horses ran in the St. Leger.

The race was won by half a length, four lengths separating the second and third.

The betting at the start was—

11 to 8 against Your Majesty.
100 to 7 against White Eagle.
100 to 6 against Santo Strato.

Place betting was :—

2 to 1 on Your Majesty.
5 to 2 against White Eagle
4 to 1 against Santo Strato.

## ANARCHY IN INDIA.

### Gossain's Murderers.

### KANAI LAL SENTENCED TO DEATH.

### JUDGE AND JURY DIFFER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 9.

Jogendranath Ghose, Jailor of the Alipore Jail, gave some remarkable evidence yesterday in the Gossain murder trial.

He said: In the evening of the 30th, the day before the murder, Miss Sarojini Ghose had an interview with some of the bomb prisoners, among them Satyendra Nath Bhose, in his office. At the beginning of their incarceration the prisoners were permitted to have jack-fruit. Revolvers could be passed into the Jail through the passage in the drain, whence the nightsoil was cleared. Revolvers could also have been sent along with the jack-fruit, which was sent in parts to the Jail. In fact, there were a hundred ways of taking arms into the Jail.

Witness did not think the accused received the revolvers at the previous evening's interview.

LATER.

To-day three Jail witnesses, among them Convict Warder Linton, were examined and one or two witnesses recalled.

Mr. Roe, the Judge, then read over the evidence recorded by Mr. Marr to Kanai and asked accused if he had anything to say.

Accused declined to answer.

Do you wish to retract?—Yes, sir.

What do you retract?—That part where I say that I and Satyendra are responsible for the attempt.

Do you wish to substitute anything?—Yes. That I alone am responsible and none besides me knew of the attempt.

The altered statement was afterwards handed up to accused for signature.

Addressing Satyendra, Mr. Roe reminded accused that he had reserved his statement before Mr. Marr. He would now be asked two questions which he need not answer if he so wished.

After Mr. Banerji, counsel for Satyendra Nath Bose, had addressed the Jury and the Judge summed up, the Jury returned an unanimous verdict of guilty against Kanai Lal Dutt, who was sentenced to death. They acquitted Satyendra by three to two, a verdict which the Judge did not accept, and said he would refer the matter to the High Court.

## Midnapore Conspiracy Case.

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 9.

The "Statesman's" correspondent wires as follows :—

Midnapore, September 8.—The twenty-five prisoners in the alleged bomb conspiracy case were again charged before Mr. C. H. Reid, in the Joint Magistrate's Court to-day.

At the commencement of the proceedings Mr. Baxter said he proposed to repeat the evidence of a merely formal nature, and which had not yet been recorded in the presence of the prisoners, and the question would then arise as to whether he was entitled to ask for a remand.

Inspector Fall Mohan Guha was then called and repeated the evidence already given.

The defence barristers all objected to a remand, without bail, and spoke of their clients "rotting in jail" and denounced the Police as engaged in fabricating evidence.

Eventually, it was intimated that there would be many applications for bail, in the event of a remand, and the hearing was adjourned until to-morrow.

## SEDITION IN INDIA.

### The Bezwada Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 9.

During the past week the Deputy Magistrate of Bezwada had been occupied in enquiring into the second charge of 'sedition against Boddi Narayana Rao, editor of the "Swaraj," and G. Hari Sarvothma Rao, managing proprietor.

Mr. K. Narayana Row, acting Public Prosecutor, Madras, appeared for the Crown.

In the first of the articles published by the accused, failure of passive resistance to Government was demonstrated to readers by various arguments derived from various acts of Government, such as denial by Government of higher education to the people, suppression of national life by means of Press Acts, prohibition of public meetings, a campaign of press prosecution, and deportation of popular leaders. The second article opened with a description of a midnight interview with Mother India. In the presence of this woman in a hideous form, called Maha Kali, a blood-thirsty deity in the Hindu pantheon, the son of India, in utter depression and despair of the elevation of his motherland, asks counsel. She upbraids him for his proposals of resignation and peace, encourages him to acts of war and bloodshed, illustrating his position by several parallels from Hindu mythology.

Fresh evidence was adduced to show that the people to whom the paper had been sent had requested its discontinuance on the ground that the tone of the articles was violent and subversive of order.

With this evidence the prosecution in the second case closed.

The first accused, who was unrepresented, took time to file a written statement. The second accused preferred not to make any statement.

The cases stand adjourned to the 12th instant, when the Magistrate will pass order of committal.

## More Loyal Resolutions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 9.

Proceedings are published here, of a public meeting held in the Municipal hall, Agra, last month, Mr Mir Saiyat Husain presiding, at which loyal resolutions were passed, and a Committee was elected to watch persons inclined to spread sedition, also to report on the same.

## POONA NOTES AND NEWS.

### The Civil Service Week.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 8.

The last week has been marked by a large influx of the members of the I. C. S., who turned up in numbers from every part of the Presidency. So much has been heard of late of the "Aloofness" of these despotic rulers that one could not help keeping an eye open for the attitude of hauteur and cold disdain with which they are credited; and it was quite a shock to find them an amiable and miscellaneous crowd intent on a week's holiday like ordinary mortals. They dined, sixty strong, at the Club on Saturday night, held a motor meet on Sunday and gave a most successful Ball on Monday. They also played the Gymkhana at golf and tennis, but were defeated in both, by four matches to three in golf and by ten to six in tennis. Games are apparently not their *forte*; but in a new recruit from Nasik, Mr. Mackenzie, they discovered a good golfer, who was able to play "all square" with Colonel Anderson. To the casual outsider the Civil Service ladies appeared more worthy of attention then their lords and masters, and made many doubt whether a simple life in the jungles with a charming companion and a motor car could be such a bad thing after all. The Committee who organised the Ball must have worked nobly and well deserved all the thanks and congratulations they got. Dancing went with a great swing and though it was only continued till 2-30, the number of dances that were encored showed that the guests were thoroughly enjoying themselves. The Somerset Light Infantry Band provided the music and played to the very end with all the verve with which they started the programme and were loudly applauded in a very successful *pot-pourri*.

The guests were received by Mr. and Mrs. Muir Mackenzie, and H. E. Sir George Clarke and Miss Clarke arrived in time to take part in the State Lancers immediately before supper. The Civilian ladies excelled themselves in the matter of decorations. The general scheme of colour was yellow and white and the stage was beautifully arranged with crotons and alamanders, the flies being hidden by tall feathery bamboos. It was a good idea, too, to have the large doors open behind giving a view through to the balcony beyond. The Supper room, for which Mrs. Quin was responsible, was a real triumph. The Badminton Shed was quite transformed and entirely tented in with yellow and white muslin, at each end were high banks of palms and sunflowers while the tables were lit with pretty Japanese lamps and decorated with silver bowls of yellow and white flowers. The supper was excellently managed and a word must be said, too, for the design on the programme, a very dainty pen and ink drawing of a lady with a fan. Among the dresses white and blue were the predominating colours but there were some very effective pink ones, notably one of a deep rose colour worn by Mrs Muir Mackenzie. Mrs. Lamb was one of the wearers of white, and also Mrs. Alderson. Mrs. Rumboll was in pale blue and Mrs. Davie in black net over white satin. Mrs. Perkins wore a wonderful shade of grey with embroidery to match, while another beautiful dress was a pale brocade relieved with touches of pink, worn by Mrs. Carnegy.

There was a very large attendance on Saturday at the race-course for the first day of the Poona Races proper: the weather was fine and the lawn was crowded between the various events. But the occasion for the smartest afternoon frocks this week was the "At Home" given by the Governor at Ganeshkhind on Friday afternoon when over eight hundred guests were present, including several Native Chiefs. Various games were provided but most people preferred to wander about the grounds which are looking their very best just now. Poona ladies have not yet launched out into Tanagra and Directoire costumes, and Empire dresses are still as popular as ever. A very pretty pale grey one was won by Mrs. Davie and another of white silk by Mrs. Hughes. Mrs. Brendon was in pale blue, and two black dresses and a white muslin also excited a great deal of admiration.

Hunting has been going on as usual. On Thursday and Friday the meets were at Harris Bridge and Khandwa Khurd respectively. Both mornings were rainless and somewhat hot, and consequently on neither occasion did the jacks provide good runs. Sunday, however, was an ideal hunter's morning and we had one of those runs for which the 7th milestone on the Bombay Road is becoming famous, a good twenty minutes gallop over first rate country ending in a kill. The Master presented the brush to the young Raja of Sawantwadi.

The first entries for the Poona Horse Show close on September 12 and this year there ought to be some very good animals in the hunter classes, provided all goes well: but the country is drying up and becoming rather severe on the horses' legs.

The Poona Open Polo Tournament commenced on Monday. H. E. Sir George Clarke was present with a large party from Government House. It was a fine afternoon barring one short shower, which nevertheless was sufficient to turn the dust into enough mud to discolour the ball and make it very difficult to follow. The first game was a walk over for the Grasshoppers who beat the Mounted Infantry by twelve goals. The other two games were more interesting, for the 26th Light Cavalry made a good fight against the 13th Hussars though they were finally beaten by seven goals to four; while the Poona Horse and the Poona Gymkhana had got to two all when Duffedar Gulam Hussain, who had been playing a very good game, hit the winning goal for the former team. There are seven entries, two from the Poona Gymkhana. The finals take place on Monday next.

There has been a full week of cricket under very favourable conditions; but the performance of the Gymkhana has been distinctly disappointing. They put a weak team into the field against the B. B. & C. I. Railway and got severely taken on, while against the Bombay Gymkhana, with the best team they could muster, a draw was the result and they would have fared very badly in the first innings but for a useful 47 put together by Carnegy.

Owners and jockeys turned their attention from business for once in a way and indulged in a friendly cricket match on Thursday, in which the former were victorious. The bowling was not very formidable and both sides put together good scores, so every one was happy.

There were very few entries for the open Badminton Tournament, the mixed doubles were won by Miss McIver and Mr. McIver, the men's doubles by Mr. McIver and Captain Lucas who had only one other couple to compete against, and the singles by Captain Lucas.

# NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

### THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE TURKISH REVOLUTION.

The Musalmans of Bombay have joined their co-religionists in India and other parts of the world in celebrating what is regarded as the free gift of a Constitution to his subjects by the Sultan of Turkey. Indian Mahomedans have, up to now, evinced no consuming desire for representative institutions, and, therefore, I was not quite prepared for their rejoicings on the introduction of Parliamentary government in Turkey. They may, however, say that they are not opposed to this form of government in the abstract, but that in their opinion, being not suited to their own interests, it is not suited to the general condition of this country. We are living in the times when, we are told, the East is awakening, and Constitutions are rapidly made and unmade. The Shah of Persia granted a Parliament, and by a Public Notification allowed freedom of speech, liberty of the Press and the right of criticizing Government measures. He solemnly pronounced his benediction on the Constitution, but no long interval elapsed before he quarrelled with his Parliament, and bombarded the House of Representatives, arrested prominent Nationalists, and said to a deputation, which waited on him, "Remember well, that my ancestors won the throne with the sword, and that I am not disposed to lose that inheritence without resorting to the sword." A telegram appeared in the papers last week stating that even China has caught the contagion, and that having awakened from the slumber of ages, she now wants to be amused with a Constitution. In Turkey they are rejoicing mightily over a bloodless revolution. They fancy that a golden era has commenced in the ill-used, ill-governed dominions of the Sultan. All his subjects, Jews and gentiles, Mahomedans and infidels, the inveterate enemies of yesterday, are now hugging one another in fond embrace. It is imagined that old and rooted abuses will disappear, and the tidal wave of reform will cover the land, under the magic influence of Parliament. There will be peace and plenty, and charity and benevolence throughout the land. Like a swing of the pendulum, the Government has changed from absolute, unmitigated despotism to a liberal, constitutional, monarchy. There was no preparation and no struggle before this consummation was reached: there were no halting stages, no intermediate stations, between one extreme and another. It was the easiest thing in the world to do, and it came about, strange as it may seem, with the full concurrence of the Sultan. His Majesty said, "Let there be a Constitution," and there was a Constitution. In the midst of all the jubilations it has produced, it will be well to remember that when this monarch came to the throne he had a Parliament for two years. "It was his wish," and we have the word of Izzet Pasha for it, the Pasha who has run away from the new revolution, "that this form of government should continue, but evil-disposed men misguided the Parliament and made it impossible. Therefore, his Majesty was compelled to "suspend it," and as events proved, he had suspended it *sine die*. May not some evil-disposed men misguide the Parliament again, and may not the Sultan withdraw his bountiful gift instanter, and return to the hoary iniquities of old? Doubts are expressed about the permanence of the new order, because the revolution has been effected with "miraculous ease," and the readiness and complaisance of the Sultan is almost ominous. It came about without a shot being fired, without any the slightest friction, aye, without a warning. It is whispered that the Sultan was caught napping, and was simply surprised into a revolution. He had no time left even to be angry! People there are who shake their heads and say the thing is much too good to last. Meanwhile, who can fathom the inscrutable heart of the Sultan with his great reputation for diplomacy? Who can tell how he will like the fetters of Constitutionalism after having grown old in the enjoyment of absolute power? Might he not be watching his opportunity, biding his time? Might not one form of a *coup d'etat* be succeeded by another, as rapid, as striking, as suprising? But there is a little difficulty in the way. A considerable portion of the army has been seduced by the revolutionaries, and that will give his Majesty pause, if he is minded to organize a countermove. For the time being, representative government in Turkey has been blessed with evident sincerity by the Foreign Powers, and has thrown the Sultan's subjects into ecstasies. Let us wish it well, and hope for the best.

THE INDIAN PATRIARCH.

What is the secret of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's popularity, so deep, so abiding, so general? It is because of his moral grandeur, his blameless life, his simplicity and his selflessness, his earnestness and devotion to his country. He holds high hopes for his country, and latterly felt a certain bitterness on account of their non-fulfilment according to his wishes. Under the influence of socialism he gave expression on a few occasions to opinions which filled even his friends with dismay. But throughout his political existence, extending over half a century and more, he carried on his struggle under the highest and noblest sense of patriotism. His motives were ever pure, his sincerity was transparent and his convictions were honest. He pandered to no party, and he flinched from none of the principles, nor swerved from the goal and the ideal he had set up for himself. An Indian to the core, he laboured, not for the particular cause of a particular community, but for all India. In politics he hit hard, as might be expected from a man of his enthusiasm and intense convictions. But in private life he was gentle and blameless, and almost child-like. There have been occasions in the past, when I met and talked to him, and the impression he has left upon me of his worth and virtues is still fresh and vivid. I cannot agree with all his opinions, but I love to honour and venerate the aged patriarch, as I can honour and venerate none other. I feel grateful to H. E. the Governor for his kindly message to him on his eighty-fourth birthday, and Mr. Dadabhai's acknowledgment of it is such as might be expected of him. He is sincerely grateful for the honour, and he hopes with his Excellency that he may be spared to see the passing of the clouds which now darken the Indian sky and threaten the peaceful progress of the people. He says that he has always had faith in British justice, and prays that India may always have good cause to cherish it. His subsequent message to his countrymen to abstain from violence will have, I hope, its effect in proper quarters. There have been failures of justice in individual cases, and there have been vexations and disappointments for Indians. But justice is, nevertheless, the pervading principle of British rule, and the essential basis of the administration is moral. This is a deep and abiding faith with me. I believe that the Englishman, rough in exterior appearance and brusque in his manners, has, at heart, a profound sense of justice, and the kindly feeling which inspired the Governor's message, and which is entertained, I believe, by many Englishmen towards this good old man, is due to this national trait.

THE VETERAN AND THE WOMEN OF BOMBAY.

Among the multitude of felicitations received by Mr. Dadabhai on his birthday, few could have touched him so deeply as those of the women of Bombay who celebrated the event at a public gathering The speeches, I am told, were as long as they were enthusiastic, but the audience never were tired of them. The address of the chair-woman, Mrs. Sarla Devi Chowdhari, was remarkably sensible and felicitous. In her passing reference to politics she said that to deserve a Constitution and to get it was no easy matter. "They would have to be as energetic, as simple-minded, as dogged, persevering, as self-sacrificing, as determined, and as indomitable as the British public itself, to gain its recognition of their manhood, and to be deserving of its justice. Mercy might be generous, but justice must be relentless. Fair-mindedness could not be unfair, and to give to one, who was unworthy of the gift, was just as unfair as to abstain from giving to one who did deserve it." There is a particular appropriateness in the celebration of Bombay women because Mr. Dadabhai was one of the pioneers of female education in this city, who gave instruction to girls' classes without any remuneration, and who started the Literary and Scientific Society's Schools for girls, which exist to this day. The veteran's life is so much associated with political activities that his early labours in social matters are apt to be forgotten. Besides his endeavour to spread enlightenment among women, he was one of the small band of earnest workers in the early fifties, who raised the standard of social reform among the Parsis, and an association was founded for advancing the pure doctrines of Zoroastrianism, which had been mixed up with and contaminated by degrading superstitions, purposeless ritual, and wasteful ceremonies. I am generally opposed to the memorial of a man in his life-time. But I should make an exception in favour of India's noblest son, who having arrived at a patriarchal age has doffed his armour, and having retired altogether from the activities of the world, has ceased to be as a public man.

DION.

## A WANDERING TRIBE.

### First Visit to Burma.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 9.

Parties of picturesquely-dressed men and women have recently appeared in the streets of Rangoon. These people, 88 in number, disembarked here on the 25th ultimo and the 5th instant. The first lot of 47, consisting of 16 men, 13 women and 18 children, of all ages arrived here per s.s. "Meantachy" on the 29th ultimo from Akyab, and the other 41, made up of 11 men, 12 women and 18 children, were brought here by the s. s. "Ethiopia." Both parties put up at the Rest-house in Sparks Street.

It appears that Mirza Sundal Khan, aged 55, born in Lucknow and a native of Shiraz, Persia, is the father of the flock. He is of the ztage brigand type in personal appearance, wearing a military-looking blue velveteen coat, tight silk-coloured trousers and shoes. The coat is elaborately garnished with gold lace and the head-dress consists of a turban of noble proportions.

The party are the descendants, so they state, of people who originally belonged to Persia, and who lived by wandering all over India, purchasing horses and doing a small business, selling charms, etc. They settled in India about three generations ago.

They started from Agra six months ago, and in the course of their travels touched at Jhansi, Bitarpur, Sambalpur, Calcutta, Dibrugarh, Chandpur and Akyab, which they left on the 2nd instant. They pass through all large provincial centres in India, where they purchase horses and ship or entrain them through their country. This is the first time that any of the tribe, of whom there are a number of wandering parties, have touched the shores of Burma.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

Staff.—Captain L. H. Queripel, Royal Field Artillery, to be Assistant Inspector of Army Signalling, Southern Circle, for the season 1908-09.

Captain W. L. Maxwell, 127th Princess of Wales's Own Baluch Light Infantry, to be unpaid Attache at Southern Army Head-Quarters. Dated 3rd September.

1st Brahmans.—Lieutenant J. Whitehead, Adjutant, to be pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander, but to remain seconded while employed as Adjutant.

Lieutenant A. G. Murray, Double Company Officer, to be pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander, but to remain seconded while employed in the Military Accounts Department.

Lieutenant H. V. Lane, Double Company Officer, to be pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander, vice Captain H. T. Marshall, appointed pro tem. 3rd Double Company Commander. Dated 4th December, 1907.

The undermentioned Officer is granted 60 days' privilege leave in India from 11th September, 1908, to 9th November, Brigadier-General L. M. M. Hall, C. B., Colonel-on-the-Staff, Commanding Southern Brigade.

A concert in aid of the Building Fund of the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission School, Girgaum, is to be held in the Y. M. C. Hall this evening at 9-30 with a very excellent programme.

The members of the Committee appointed by the Government of India, to consider questions concerning oilfields in Burma, such as their protection from fire and the conservation of the supply, have left Rangoon for Yenaung.

## PRESIDENCY CRICKET RECORDS.

### Past Results at a Glance.

### TO-DAY'S PLAYERS.

Recently we gave a short history of the Bombay—Poona matches. Below we deal with the history of Presidency—Parsi cricket of which another match commences at Poona to-day.

The 27th August 1892 saw the first Presidency-Parsee cricket match. The game was drawn owing to rain, though every effort was made to drain the ground by means of fire engines. It may be interesting to see the names of those who played. The Presidency representatives were Mr. E. E. Steel, Colonel Rhodes, Mr. F. L. Sprott, Capt. Poore, Dr. Trask, Lieut. Lowis, Mr. W. George, Capt. Newnham, Capt. Cox, and Mr. F. J. Clarke. For the Parsees, Mr. M. E. Pavri, Mr. M. D. Kanga, Mr. R. D. Cooper, Mr. B. D. Cagrat, Mr. D. D. Kanga, Mr. R. E. Mody, Mr. D. E. Mody, Mr. N. C. Bapasola, Mr. S. B. Spencer, Mr. D. F. Dubash, and Mr. D. N. Writer. In 1893 J. G. Greig made his first appearance. Excluding other Presidency matches, this fine cricketer has against the Parsees played 26 innings, 3 not out, scored 1,156 runs with an average of 50·6 including scores of 184, 98, 96 twice, 94, 79 and 66. He has also proved of great value as a bowler. An attempt was made in 1893 to play a Presidency-Parsee match in the cold weather, but the day before the match the Parsees informed the Bombay Gymkhana that they had decided to abandon the match as they were unable to get a representative side.

At Poona in 1893 Dr. Trask made 75; in Bombay in 1894 Machliwalla 51, D. D. Kanga 58 Bapasola 62, were the principal scorers. In 1895 in Bombay R. M. Poore 100 not out and Greig 94; at Poona the same year Billimoria took 8 wickets for 11 and 5 for 35 runs. In 1896, the Presidency won by 1 wicket after a most exciting match. J. G. Greig made 96 and 62, not out. It is stated that his form in both innings was absolutely superb and that the Presidency owed their success to him. In 1897 Sinclair bowled 5 wickets for 18 and Bapasola 5 for 12 runs. At Poona R. E. Mistry made 95, Dr. Pavri 69 and Bapasola 61. In 1898 Jardine 82, Greig 56, while E. B. Raikes took 5 wickets for 35 runs. In the match at Poona Greig bowled 6 wickets for 24 and 7 for 36. In 1899 Greig made 184, Tomkins 15, and H. D. Kanga 48. In 1900 A. Metha took 5 wickets for 26. Bulsara at Bombay 5 for 21 and 8 for 31. At Poona in 1900 Sale made 84 and R. M. Mistri 88 while Mehta took 6 wickets for 26 and in Bombay in 1901 4 for 29 runs. In 1901, at Poona, Weatherby made 74, Sprott 68, Douglas 91 and Sale 93. The Presidency in their second innings put on 157 for the first wicket, Cheetham bowled 5 for 37 and Douglas 6 for 34 runs. In 1902 Greig took 6 wickets for 29, Mistry 6 for 44 and 7 for 28. In 1903 Greig took 7 wickets for 35. In the other match Coombs bowled 5 wickets for 78. Darwalla scored 113 and Meherhomjee 99. In 1904 Mehta took 6 wickets for 17 and Bulsara 5 for 25 runs. At Poona the match was abandoned owing to rain. The 1905-06 matches were not played in Bombay, but at Poona in 1905 Kanga made 233, K. M. Mistry 89, Greig 66 and 42. The Parsees won this match by an innings and 226 runs. Next year however they lost by 6 wickets. In 1907 the Parsees won by 143 in Bombay owing to the fine batting of Meherhomjee, 44 out of 102, and 100 out of a total of 148, and the bowling of Bulsara was 6 wickets for 26 and 4 for 28, K. M. Mistri 4 for 18 and Warden 6 for 11 runs. It must not be forgotten that Crump took 4 for 21 and 4 for 43 and Milne 4 for 30. In the return match at Poona, Mulla made 150 1907 will be remembered as the year when it was announced that at last difficulties had been overcome and the first Triangular Contest had been arranged between the Presidency, Parsees and Hindus. The first match was between the two latter, and the Parsees having won by eight wickets, met and defeated the Presidency by 143 runs. Possibly the Poona fixture will not be so interesting in future years owing to the Triangular Contest in Bombay. Formerly there were only two matches, the Presidency against the Parsees and a return match at Poona and it was a case of the losing community making every effort to equalise, but under the present arrangement there is a possibility of the Presidency not meeting the Parsees next year in Bombay should the latter win both matches and the Presidency be defeated by the Hindus in 1909, the final match will be Parsees vs Hindus. This is a question which must be seriously considered by those responsible, and which has apparently been overlooked.

| Date and place of match. | | 1st Inng. | 2nd Inng. | Total | Result. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1892, Augt. 27 at Bombay | Presy. | 104 ... | 104 | | *For 4 wickets. |
| | Parsis | 54* ... | 54 | | Drawn owing to rain. |
| 1892, Sept. at Poona | ... | ... | ... | ... | Parsis won by 3 wickets & one run. |
| 1893, Sept. 29 at Poona | Presy. | 94 *85 | 159 | | *For 7 wickets. †For 5 wickets. Drawn. |
| | Parsis | 68 | 44† | 112 | |
| 1893, Sept. 20 at Poona | Presy. | 184 ... | 184 | | Presidcy. won by an innings & 35 runs. |
| | Parsis | 75 | 74 | 149 | |
| 1894 Augt. 25 at Bombay | Presy. | 170 | 24 | 194 | *For 3 wickets. Parsis won by 120 runs. |
| | Parsis | 214 | 70* | 284 | |
| 1894, Sept. at Poona | ... | ... | ... | ... | Presidency won by 87 runs. |
| 1895, Augt. 26 at Bombay | Presy. | 264* | 57 | ... | *For 4 wickets †For 1 wicket. Presy. won by 5 wickets. |
| | Parsis | 132 | 135 | ... | |
| 1895, Sept. 27, at Poona | Presy. | 30 | 72 | 102 | Parsis won by an innings & 10 runs. |
| | Parsis | 112 | ... | 112 | |
| 1896, Aug 24, at Bombay | Presy. | 173 | *11 | 184 | *For nil. Presy won by 10 wickets. |
| | Parsis. | 62 | 121 | 183 | |
| 1896, Sept 18, at Poona | Presy. | 174 | 180 | 354 | Presy won by 2 wickets. |
| | Parsis. | 141 | 212 | 353 | |
| 1897, Aug 23, at Bombay | Presy | 42 | 73* | 115 | *For 7 wickets. Drawn. |
| | Parsis. | 81 | 86 | 167 | |
| 1897. Sept 20, at Poona | Presy | 91 | 105 | 196 | Parsis won by 308 runs. |
| | Parsis. | 161 | 343 | 504 | |
| 1898, Aug 19, at Bombay | Presy | 230 ... | | 230 | Presy won by an innings and 16 runs |
| | Parsis. | 120 | 94 | 214 | |
| 1898, Sept at Poona | Presy | 165 ... | | 165 | Presy won by an innings and 32 runs |
| | Parsis. | 37 | 96 | 133 | |
| 1899, Aug 14, at Bombay | Presy | 364* ... | | 364 | *For 8 wickets. Drawn. |
| | Parsis. | 174 | 94 | 268 | |
| 1899, at Poona ... | was not played. | | | | |
| 1900, Aug at Bombay | Presy | 51 | 82 | 133 | Parsis won by 135 runs. |
| | Parsis. | 147 | 121 | 268 | |
| 1900, Sept at Poona | Presy | 119 | 398 | 517 | *For 6 wickets. Drawn. |
| | Parsis | 336 | 103* | 439 | |
| 1901, Aug 30, at Bombay | Presy | 84 | 123 | 207 | *For 2 wickets. Parsis won by 8 wickets. |
| | Parsis | 176 | 36* | 212 | |
| 1901, Sept 14, at Poona | Presy | 220 | 308 | 528 | Presy won by 189 runs. |
| | Parsis | 203 | 136 | 339 | |
| 1902, Aug 28, at Bombay | Presy | 112 | 98 | 210 | Parsis won by 44 runs. |
| | Parsis | 131 | 123 | 254 | |
| 1902, Sept 12, at Poona | Presy | 220 | 17*237 | | *For 2 wickets. Presy won by 3 wickets. |
| | Parsis | 148 | 175 | 323 | |
| 1903, Aug 15 at Bombay | Presy | 69 ... | | 69 | Parsis won by 140 runs. |
| | Parsis | 170 ... | | 170 | |
| 1903, Sept at Poona | Presy | 97 | 222 | 319 | Parsis won by an innings & 6 runs. |
| | Parsis | 325 ... | | 325 | |
| 1904, Aug 15. at Bombay | Presy | 48 | 49 | 97 | Parsis won by 171 runs. |
| | Parsis | 194 | 74 | 268 | |
| 1904, Sept 14, at Poona | Presy | Abandoned rain. | | | |
| | Parsis | | | | |

| Date and place of match. | | 1st Inng. | 2nd Inn. | Total | Result. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1905, Aug at Poona | Prescy | 137 | 140 | 277 | Parsis won by an innings and 226 runs |
| | Pars's | 503 | ... | 503 | |
| 1906, at Poona... | Presecy | 307 | ? | ... | Presecy won by 6 wickets |
| | Parsis | 122 | 289 | ... | |
| 1907, at Bombay | Presecy | 44 | 63 | 107 | Parsis won by 143 runs |
| | Parsis | 102 | 148 | 250 | |
| 1907, at Poona... | Presecy | 192 | 174 | 366 | Parsis won by an innings and 22 runs. |
| | Parsis | 389 | ... | 389 | |

Summary :—30 Matches.—Presidency 10, Parsis 13, Drawn 5, Abandoned 2.

## TO-DAY'S PLAYERS AT POONA.

The names of the players composing the contending elevens to-day have been published. Who will win the match? It is at all times a difficult question to answer; but it is much more so in the present case. The opposing sides are so nicely balanced that it is almost impossible to forecast the result with anything like certainty. I shall, however, try to compare the respective strength of the teams.

The Presidency Team is certainly an improvement on some of those put up to do battle in former years. It is undoubtedly a strong batting combination. Greig, Cheetham, Airy and Cooper are a formidable quartette, who may be expected to knock up big scores. Then there are Heath and Cooper from Ahmednagger, two good batsmen. The burden of attack will chiefly devolve on Milne, Joy, and Cheetham. On the whole the Presidency are strong in the batting department, but the same could not be said of their attacking powers though the latter are much stronger than in previous years. The Parsees, on the other hand, are strong in bowling, though their defence is not so strong as that of their opponents. One might be led to think from the absence of Bulsara that the Parsee attack had been considerably weakened thereby. Such, however, is not the fact. Bulsara's trundling was never effective on the Poona wicket, and his absence therefore, instead of weakening has on the contrary strengthened the attacking powers of the Parsees, by making room for another trundler whose style of bowling suited the wicket more than did his own. Warden's bawling will require a lot of watching this year. He is in the best of form just at present and I have watched him sending down every now and then some of those tremendous leg breaks of his that would beat the most wary of batsmen. And then there is, again, the Ajmere Mistry, who is a most dangerous trundler on a wicket that assists him even a little. In short, bowling is the Parsee's forte, and I have heard they are confidently predicting a victory for their side on that score. I, however, do not see much justification in their confidence. They are undoubtedly strong in attack, but with Greig, Cheetham, Airy and Cooper to guard the Presidency stronghold, their task, even if it be successful, will not be very easy. In fact, as I have already stated, the strength of the contending elevens is so nicely balanced that it is most difficult to forecast the result with anything like certainly. The Presidency can, however, embark on to-day's struggle with confidence. Nothing more need be said.

### THE PRESIDENCY.

The following are the characteristics of the individuals on both the sides :—

J. G. Greig—Undoubtedly the greatest batsman in India to-day, and has been such for many years. But for his frequent and brilliant contributions to Presidency totals, the history of the international contests between the Presidency and the Parsees would have been far different from what it is. His dismissal has almost invariably been the prelude to a total collapse of Presidency batting. In fact the general history of Presidency batting for the last decade is merged to a great extent in the individual story of Greig's own. The Parsees unanimously admit him to be their most formidable opponent, and his dismissal is always greeted with tremendous cheering from the Parsee crowds, and a few years ago it was not an uncommon sight to see even the players tossing their caps up in the air, in the exuberance of their delight. The Indian crowd naturally goes into raptures at his dismissal; still, their delight is not often unmixed with a certain amount of regret as his departure also means a loss to them of a rare batting treat. I would only mention one instance of how the crowds appreciate the sterling worth of Greig's batting. It was on that historic occasion in the annals of Presidency cricket, when he hit up the highest individual score in all the series of the struggles. He then created a record, which to this day remains unbeaten. Against him were pitched the then two best trundlers in India—Mehta and Bulsara, the one unplayable with his tremendous leg-breaks and the other with his marvellous back-breaks. But Greig was destined to play that day a memorable innings, the innings of his career. Playing the deadly bowling of the two premier trundlers of India with a superb confidence all his own, he sent up fourer after fourer, and remained in till his score stood somewhere about 200, the highest individual score ever made in a Presidency match. Bowler after bowler was tried, but all to no avail. The Indian crowds rightly forgetting the antagonism in the great batsman, cheered themselves hoarse at that magnificent display of batting, and at his dismissal cheered the retiring batsman continuously for five minutes. That was undoubtedly a proud moment in the great batsman's cricket career. The victory or defeat of the Presidency in the contest which commences to-day will, to a more or less extent, depend on his success or failure.

H. Cheetham—An old Presidency player. His batting, though not quite brilliant, is sound, and he has in the past rendered yeoman service to his side. He watches every ball and his defence, when he is in form, is almost impregnable. He is just now in fine form and should be of great service to his side. He is also a good change trundler, and a fine field.

Sprott—Another old Presidency player. A fairly good bat. Will "Skipper" the Presidency Eleven and keep the wickets for his side. A fast run-getting bat when well set.

A. Airy—A formidable bat when once well-set. Though not so good as in former years, he is still a fine bat and can knock up a a big score within a short time.

Heath—The Ahmednagger player is a fast run-getting bat. He also trundles well, and is an excellent field.

Cooper—Another Ahmednaggar batsman, who may be relied upon to run up a pretty big score. During the last Calcutta tour of the Bombay team, he compiled up some very fine scores and proved a consistent run-getter.

J. Milne—The Bombay trundler, who will lead the Presidency attack, is a bowler of great capacity. He maintains an admirable pace and length, and now and then sends down those peculiar breaks, which are well nigh unplayable. Also a run-getting bat.

Townend—Another Bombay man, who has, with Captain Turner, been the mainstay of the Bombay Gymkhana this season. He is a reliable bat and may be expected to run up a fine total.

Rutter—The Poona batsman, who plays in place of Captain Turner proceeding to England, is also a fine bat and a good fielder. Plays with confidence and should do something remarkable.

Joy—Hails from Indore and possesses considerable trundling powers. His bowling is often most deadly and powerful enough to upset the equilibrium of the best batsmen.

Turner—The Rajkote player is a dangerous trundler on a wicket that suits him. He sends down some very fine balls that require a lot of watching.

### THE PARSEES.

K. M. Mistry—The Patiala batsman, who will "Skipper" his side, is the best all-round player the Parsees have. Possessing marvellous batting powers, he is perhaps the most formidable opponent of the Presidency. Has a greater variety of strokes than any other Parsee batsman and plays with that easy grace of style which is the delight of spectators. He is too widely known throughout India as a cricketer to need further reference here. Suffice to say that the Presidency trundler, who dislodges his wickets, will have rendered yeoman service to his side. He is also a fairly good trundler and a fine field.

R. P. Meherohmji——The "Parsee Palairet is, after the Patiala Mistry, the finest bat among the Parsees. His promotion to international cricket was unexpectedly sudden. Half a decade ago, he was almost unknown to the cricket world. Then he suddenly leaped into fame by knocking up a brilliant century against the Poona Gymkhana for the Elphinstone Cricket Club. That splendid performance secured him a unanimous inclusion in the Parsee team in the Presidency match of that year. He has not only justified his selection, but has been a consistent tower of strength to his side for the last few years. Playing for the Parsees against the Oxford Authentics, he did not run up a tall score, but his style of batting greatly impressed the visitors, and Mr. Simpson Hayward, the English player, then interviewed by the writer, declared Meherhomji as the best Parsee bat. Of course, he spoke with a certain reservation, viz., that he had not seen the Patiala Mistri play and therefore could draw, no comparison between the two, but barring Mistry, he had no hesitation in assigning the first place to Meherhomji among Parsee batsmen. The "Parsee Palairet" has knocked up most of his big scores on the Poona ground.

K. B. Mistry—The Ajmere bowler, who, in the absence of Bulsara, will lead the Parsee attack against the Presidency, is, on a wicket that suits him, a most deadly trundler. The fast Poona wicket suits his style of bowling more than the Bombay ground. His round-arm bowling has often proved most destructive.

J. S. Warden—Perhaps the finest trundler that the Parsees possess to-day. His rise has been as sudden as that of Meherhomji. Four years ago he was playing in school matches, and he had hardly left his school when he was asked to play for the Parsees. He bowls a leg-break almost as, if not more deadly than, did the Australian Spofforth use to. Very often sends in off-breaks too, but it is his tremendous leg-break that work the most havoc. He is just now in his best form, and his trundling will require a lot of watching by the Presidency batsmen.

H. F. Malla—The "Parsee Jessop" is the greatest slogger among his compatriots, and is a formidable bat, when well set. It was his hurricane hitting last year at Poona, that put on a favourable aspect on the game for his side, which had well-nigh lost it. Will keep the wickets for the Parsees.

N. M. Dinshaw.—Hails from Karachi and his fine performances there this year has raised great expectations among his side. He has knocked up nearly half a dozen centuries this season at Karachi, but it remains to be seen whether he will be able to stand against first-class Presidency bowling.

J. D. Mody—He is selected for his batting. Is a fast run-getting bat and is a good bat, but appears from the outset to be in too great a hurry to score.

Vatcha—Has been included as a bowler in place of Bulsara, who has intimated his inability to come down to Poona from Ajmere. He is a medium-paceu bowler, and breaks in occasionally from both sides. The Poona wicket suits his bowling well.

J. Richidsna—Is a fairly good bat, and a fine field.

Pavri (Jnr.)—Is a fair bat. Scored a half century at Poona last year. A good field.

D. Kapadia—A fairly fine bat and a good field.

## THE MADRAS REGATTA.

### Arrival of the Poona Crew.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 9.

The Poona crew which is to do battle against the Madras Boat Club on the Adyar River on Saturday next, arrived this morning and were quickly on the water. They have unfortunately had to make two changes in their boat.

Their crew is now constituted as follows:—(Bow) A. M. Twiss, R. E., (2) Captain T. Cunningham, I. M. S.; (3) Captain A. L. Paris, R. E.; (4) A. K. Graham, (cox) Pye R. E.

Graham has a long list of rowing honours, having rowed in the Eton eight, more than once in the Oxford eight, and in the Leander eight which won the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley in 1905.

## FREE LODGING FOR STUDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Shrimali Brahmin students coming to Bombay, to appear at any of the ensuing University Examinations, will be accommodated for boarding and lodging free of charge. They are requested to send in their applications within one month before their examination day to the undersigned.—Yours, etc.

NOROTUMDAS DOLATRAM TRIVIDE.

EXPERIMENTS were carried out on the 18th August with a new explosive invented by Herr Fritz Gehre, an Engineer, in the presence of the Artillery Tests Commission of Berlin and representatives of the Bavarian Ministry of War. The trials are said to have been remarkably successful and to have astonished the military personages who witnessed them.

THE trade returns by the Quetta-Nushki route continue to improve. In the month of June the exports rose by Rs. 44,000, and the imports from Persia were also better. There was a falling-off from Baluchistan, but this was not serious. The recent grant of a rebate of two-thirds of the railway freight upon goods provided there is no breaking of bulk at Nushki, should stimulate trade.

THE "Times" Peking correspondent, writing of the fact that the 15th August was the anniversary of the relief of the Legations in Peking in 1900, says that the Legation area is still in the military occupation of the troops of the ten Powers, and that various points on the railway between Peking and Shan-hai-kwan are held by British, French, German, and Japanese troops. Although this military occupation is in accordance with the terms of the Protocol, China continues to hope that the occupation will not be permanent, and one of the objects of the mission of Tag-shao-yi to America and Europe is to urge on the Powers the withdrawal of their troops from the Metropolitan Province.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## POONA RACES.

### To-day's Results.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 9.

SECOND DAY.

The Poona Big Meeting, second day, saw another large attendance, fine weather, big fields, good racing, and the bookmakers getting back most of their losses of Saturday. In the last race C. B. Mahomed on Mujeed came down with his mount at the bend. Fortunately he was only shaken. In the same race an objection caused some excitement before it was over-ruled. The day opened with the jump race. Wakeful, who was made favorite on his first appearance over sticks, ran well with Recovery till the finish, when Captain Meynell came away easily. In the Dealers' Plate, Grey Falcon was favourite, but failed to flatter. Commander, making the pace, fell back on reaching the bend, where Ashroff looked a winner but Moonib Pasha coming strong passed him comfortably. In the Poona Plate, Killua and Chivalry were well backed. It was a great race, the latter running just in front of Master Theo, when Killua put on a tremendous rush and won after a desperate finish on the post. The Poona Derby, considering the distance, ended in a good finish, as usual resulting in an upset as last year, when Alma won at twenties. After Amood had the running, Dumra and Sialkote took the lead turning from home, and when Peculiar came he was just stayed out, Hazza running prominently throughout. The Criterion Stakes saw Metal Boy prime favorite, despite the money for Fireworks, an unknown quantity on this side of India. The race was never in doubt, Fireworks, leading well, held throughout, winning easily from Admiral Crichton, who followed him from start, easily. In the Arab Pony Derby, Mudlool was a very hot favorite, but after giving trouble was left, Mountain King leading at the bend. Mudlool coming outside, took the lead before the distance, but Fantom, full of running, beat him comfortably. As mentioned, the objection against the winner was overruled—a great coup for bookmakers. Details :—

THE KARAKWASLA PLATE.—Rs. 1,500. Distance—Round the course and a distance.

Captain Meynell's Recovery 10st 9lbs.....Owner 1
Mr. Galstaun's Matalgia 10st 5lbs.....Ferguson 2
Mr. J. B.'s Wakeful 11st 10st.....Hoyt 3
Mr. Beaumont's Belle Olaf, 7st 3lbs (carried 8st 3lbs).....Northmore 4

Also ran.—Tete-a-Tete 8st 12lbs.

Betting.—5 to 4 against Wakeful; 5 to 2 Recovery and Matalgia; and 10 to 1 the rest.

Recovery lead out from Tete-a-Tete, who pecked badly at the second jump, but passed Recovery at the first bend, Wakeful third. At the mile post Recovery and Wakeful pass the leader. At the seven furlongs Wakeful had a slight lead with Matalgia third. At the three furlongs Recovery again leads, with Wakeful going through the last jump. With a run in, Recovery goes away easily, winning by two and a half lengths: neck next. Time—3mins 19secs.

THE DEALERS' PLATE.—Rs. 2,000, for Arab ponies. Distance.—1 mile.

Mr Goculdas' Moonib Pasha 8st 4lbs ...Robinson 1
Mr Runchordas' Ashroff 8st 12lbs .....Manley 2
Messrs Somji and Saif's Mooreed 8st (carried 8st 4lbs).....Evans 3
Aga S. Shah's Grey Falcon 8st 4lbs.....Kamad 4

Also ran.—Vasco 9st 2lbs, Dilerjung 9st 2lbs, Lookman 8st 13lbs, Commander 8st 7lbs, Mint 8st 4lbs, Turkish Flag 8st 7lbs, and Little Joker 6st 10lbs.

Betting.—6 to 4 against Grey Falcon, 3 to 1 Commander and Moonib Pasha, 8 to 1 Ashroff and Little Joker; and 10 to 1 the rest.

Mint, Ashroff and Little Joker delayed the start, Grey Falcon eventually getting away from Commander and Lookman, but soon Commander and Lookman passed the leader, Mint and Ashroff next, the first establishing a three-length lead. At the five furlongs, Ashroff comes second, Little Joker coming level with him. At the half mile these two pass the leader, but in the straight Ashroff took the lead and seemed sure to win, when Moonib Pasha made his appearance outside, and going easy, won by two lengths; one next. Time—1 min. 54 2-5 secs.

THE POONA PLATE.—Rs. 5,000. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. R R S's Killua, 8st 11lbs .....Hill 1
Mr. J B's Chivalry, 8st .....Barrett 2
Mr. Jiji's Master Theo, 6st 13lbs .....Melson 3
Messrs Goculdass and Jones' Sacristan II, 8st 11lbs .....A. Hoyt 4

Also ran.—Auber 9st 7lbs, and Vigorous 9st 5lbs.

Betting.—5 to 4 Killua and Chivalry, and 4 to 1 Master Theo.

At the start Chivalry got away first, followed by Master Theo, Sacristan and Killua. At the straight Master Theo was at the girths of the leader in an exciting race, when Killua came outside the post, just passing them on the post by a neck; head next. Time—1min 2 2-5secs.

THE POONA DERBY.—Rs. 5,000. Distance—1 mile and a half, for Arab horses.

Mr Wahed's Sialkote, 7st 13lbs .....Barrett 1
Mr G K's Peculiar, 9st 5lbs.....Killorn 2
Mr Goculdass' Hazza, 7st 3lbs .....Hoyt 3
Mr Beg's Dhamas, 8st 12lb.....Hamad 4

Also ran—Dumra, 8st 11lbs, Gwalior, 8st 8lbs, Hadee, 8st 8lbs, Scarlet, 8st 9lbs, Dhafer, 8st 8lbs, Nooman, 8st 7lbs, Amood, 8st 7lbs, Brutus, 8st 4lbs, Poseidon, 8st 4lbs, Meazer, 8st 2lbs, Safoog, 7st 8lbs, and Colaba, 7st 2lbs.

Betting.—2 to 1 against Peculiar; 3 to 1 Meazer; 4 to 1 Nooman; 6 to 1 Sialkote and Hadee, and 8 to 1 Saffoog.

After a fairly troublesome start opposite the Grand Stand Hadee led out, followed by Hazza, Meazer and Dumra. Rounding the first bend Amood took the lead, to be passed soon by Dumra with Hadee, Hazza, and Nooman next. At the mile Meazer came up with Nooman, otherwise unchanged, till Peculiar began to draw up and was fourth at six furlongs. At the five furlongs Hazza took the lead, Sialkote putting in a run with Dhamas, and at the bend Sialkote was leading. At the distance Peculiar drew up, but Sialkote held him, and in a desperate race stayed on, winning by a length and a quarter; three-quarters next. Time—2mins.

THE CRITERION STAKES.—Rs. 2,000 for horses. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr. Field's Fireworks 8st. .....Firth 1
H. H. Aga Khan's Admiral Crichton 8st. 4lbs.....Kamad 2
H. H. Jam Saheb's Metal Boy 8st. 9lbs. .....Southal 3
Mr. R. R. S's Captain, 8st. 4lbs.....Hill 4

Also ran.—Windy (9st. 4lbs.), Squire Alfred (9st.), Crossbreed (8st. 5lbs.), Prince Lyon (8st. 4lbs.), Sir Galahad (8st. 2lbs.), Sue (8st. 4lbs.), and Sacricomer (7st. 4lbs.).

Betting.—9 to 4 against Metal Boy; 4 to 1 Fireworks; 5 to 1 Oakton; 6 to 1 Sacricomer; and 10 to 1 the rest.

Fireworks led out from the start followed by Admiral Crichton, Oakton and Crossbred. Nearing the bend Admiral Chrichton drew up, but in the straight Fireworks went away, to win easily by a length and three-quarters; three-quarters next. Time—1 min. 30 secs.

THE PONY DERBY.—Rs.2,500. For Arab ponies. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. Pitt's Fantom, 8st 8lbs.....Taylor 1
Mr. Beg's Mudlool, 9st 1lb .....Killorn 2
Mr. DeSouza's Sabah, 9st, .....Manley 3
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Lassa, 8st. 8lbs. .....Native 4

Also ran.—Shanwar 9st, Little Savaya 9st, Squire 9st, Carawan 9st, Saeed 8st 11lbs, Saree 8st. 11lbs, Fairfield 8st 8lbs, Mountain King 8st 5lbs, Viceroy 8st 5lbs, Betty 8st 5lbs, Gafal 8st 2lbs, Hullo 8st 1lb, Special 8st 1lb, Print Craft 7st 10lbs, Pootas 7st 9lbs, Hisham 7st 9lbs and Gwalior 7st 7lbs.

Betting.—Evens against Mudlool; 3 to 1 against Gaful; 6 to 1 Shanwar and Viceroy; 8 to 1 Betty and Fairfield; longer odds the rest.

After giving trouble the favourite got away badly, Mountain King establishing a two-length lead from Sabah, Squire and Hisham, two lengths between each. At the bend Sabah passed the leader, Mudlool putting in a fast run outside, with Shanwar and Fantom. At the distance Mudlool led, but the whip was out on him soon, and Fantom, full of running, won by a length and a half, with half next. Time—1 min 23 2-5secs.

An objection was lodged against the winner for bumping, but after the meeting the Stewards overruled it.

## BOMBAY MOUNTED SPORTS.

Another excellent programme was provided by our worthy Honorary Secretaries last evening. In spite of a heavy shower in the afternoon the going was good and the meeting well attended.

The first event entailed the severing of a piece of wood which represented the neck of a wily Turk and taking a ring with the point of the sword immediately after. Mr. Barraclough proved himself an adept at the game, and was awarded first prize by the judges, Captain Nash being second, and Mr. Savile third.

The second event The Tantalus Stakes caused much amusement to the spectators and was won by Captain Machie, Mr. Barraclough being second and Mr. Boothby third. The Cocoanut Stakes provided the now customary event for our lady supporters. In this the competitors rode to a point where cocoanuts were placed on sticks. Each lady had to pick off four cocoanuts, ride up to a rope and throw them over to her partner, who had to catch them and deposit them in a bucket; failure to catch a cocoanut, necessitating the return of the nut to the lady to be thrown again. When all the nuts had been successfully thrown the lady returned over the same course, the first home winning. Mrs. Turner Green showed splendid judgment in throwing and her partner in catching the nuts and proved an easy winner. An excellent race between Mrs. McCausland and Mrs. Nash for second place ended in favour of the former.

The Afternoon Tea Stakes afforded the gentlemen riders an opportunity of obtaining some light refreshment, though not free of charge as they were called upon to sign chits for it. The conditions were that each gentleman must show his appreciation of good things set before him by partaking heartily thereof even if he did not relish them, and endeavour to get back to the starting post in exactly five minutes.

Mr. Griffin who called upon Mrs. Greenfield and found her "At Home" apparently made a good meal and at the same time correctly estimated the passing of the minutes, as he arrived at the winning post when the five minutes had almost elapsed, Mr. Owen Symonds secu ring second place and Captain Machie third; their respective entertainers being Mrs. Blunt and Mrs. Binning.

The Bolster Contest Bareback, which from the appearance of the weapon used might perhaps have been better described as a "Sausage" Contest, did not prove such an interesting event as had been anticipated, the majority of the horses preferring to leave the ring as soon as possible rather than face the music and allow their riders a chance of hitting their opponents. A team composed of Messrs. Savile, Scott, Boothby and Barraclough obtained an easy victory.

The proceedings terminated with a horse and pony scurry, the former of which was won after a splendid race by Mr. Hunt on Freak from Mr. Symonds on Ortolan, Captain Machie on Bill Bayley being close up third.

The Horse Scurry which at one time looked like being won in a canter by Mr. Thacker on Mr. Carter's horse developed into quite a respectable finish between that gentleman and Mr. Rommel on Good Luck, Mr. Barraclough being third on Mr. Taylor's horse.

The Band of the 116th Mahrattas, by kind permission of Colonel H. Mead and Officers, provided the usual excellent music which adds so much to the enjoyment of these meetings.

The following is a list of the events and results ;—

1. CUTTING THE TURK'S HEAD.
   - Mr. Barraclough ..... 1
   - Captain Nash ..... 2
   - Mr. Savile ..... 3
2. TANTALUS STAKES.
   - Captain Machie ..... 1
   - Mr. Barraclough ..... 2
   - Mr. Boothby ..... 3
3. COCOANUT STAKES.
   - Mrs. Turner Green ..... 1
   - Mrs. McCausland ..... 2
   - Mrs. Nash ..... 3
4. THE AFTERNOON TEA STAKES.
   - Mrs. Greenfield and Mrs. Griffin ..... 1
   - Mrs. Blunt and Mr Symonds ..... 2
   - Mrs. Binning and Capt. Machie ..... 3
5. BOLSTER CONTEST BAREBACK,
   - Mr. Savile, Mr. Scott, Mr. Boothby and Mr. Barraclough ..... 1
6. SCURRIES :—

   PONIES.
   - Mr. Hunt on Freak ..... 1
   - Mr. Symonds on Ortolan ..... 2
   - Capt. Machie on Bill Bayley ..... 3

   HORSES.
   - Mr. Thacker on Mr. Carter's Horse ..... 1
   - Mr. Rommel on Good Luck ..... 2
   - Mr. Barraclough on Mr. Taylor's Horse. 3

## CRICKET.

As Ahmednagar are unable to bring an XI to Bombay, fixtures have been arranged by the Bombay Gymkhana with the Y. M. C. A. on Friday the 11th, and Grant Medical College on Saturday 12th.

HIS Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda has generously sent Miss Clarke a donation of 500 rupees in aid of the Concert which she is giving on Wednesday, September 16th on behalf of the Indian Mission to the depressed classes of India.

## FOOTBALL.

### Harwood League.

On a perfect ground and in ideal weather the Royal Scots "A" and the Bombay Gymkhana met last evening on the Cooperage to try issues in the fifty-fourth fixture of the League, and after an exciting contest, the former came out winners by two goals to one. The game witnessed was certainly not a scientific display and though a hard-fought one, luck played a prominent part. In the opening moiety, the "A" throughout were the aggressers, but it was the Gymkhana that led at the interval by 1 to 0. During the second period, the Scots equalized and tried hard to secure the lead and but for the weakness of the Gymkhana backs, they would not have got it; as it was, Hotz missing the ball, Thompson left his post to clear but having stumbled and fell, Bolton of the Scots rushed the ball in to win. It was hard luck for the Gymkhana but the "A" deserved the win, they being decidedly the better served in players.

To comment on individual players at this late stage and with the Rovers' Tournament coming before us would be an idle task. Thompson, in goal, however, was the ideal goal-keeper he is held to be and his skilful saves were very much appreciated. Not so were the Bombay backs. Their play was the poorest we have seen for a long time and but for trusty halves in Bussey and Sim, Thompson would have had to face a task beyond him. It was a treat to see the sound kicking of the Scots' left back Williams, and time and again he checked the wing rushes by his robust kicking. The halves played the usual game while the forwards combined well and shot with deadly aim. The forwards on the other side also played a plucky game and Abbott and Ward never lost an opportunity of harassing Bryce.

The Scots who were in charge of the Band stand goal kicked off and strongly assaulted the Gymkhana posts but Thompson was equal to the occasions and shots high or low met with their merited treatment from him. The Gymkhana then broke through and the goal having cleared a volley from the left wing, a scrimmage took place and a shot from Abbott narrowly missed finding a resting place in the nets. The Scots were pressing for the next quarter of an hour, till from a throw in on Bombay ground, Ward in a pretty run, successfully dodging past the opposing halves and backs, netted the ball amidst applause. At half time the ball was in midfield. Score :—

Bombay Gymkhana ..... 1 goal.
Royal Scots "A"..... nil.

On crossing over, even play was witnessed for the first five minutes, then the Scots bore down on their adversaries and Girdwood equalized. Continuing to press, Hotz did some good saving work. Thompson was repeatedly challenged and what often looked like certain scores were dexterously averted by him. One or two attacks of the Gymkhana were cut short by Williams forcing them back. A few minutes to time, the right-back missing the ball, Thompson came forward to clear but having slipped, Bolton scored. The Gymkhana tried hard now to get level and secured two corners but found Bryce wideawake.

Score :—

Royal Scots "A"..... 2 goals
Bombay Gymkhana..... 1 goal

TEAMS.

| R. SCOTS 'A.' | | BOMBAY GYMKHANA. |
|---|---|---|
| Bryce. ..... | Goal..... | Thompson. |
| Weymess ..... | Backs ..... | Hotz. |
| Williams ..... | | Haynes. |
| Henderson ..... | Half-backs. | Bussey. |
| Wilson ..... | | Holl. |
| Lamont ..... | | Sim. |
| Martin ..... | Forwards. | Evans. |
| Bolton ..... | | Abbott. |
| Girdwood ..... | | Ward. |
| Mounsey..... | | Dunkeley. |
| McConnan ..... | | Moir. |

REFEREE—Mr. G. Walton.

LEAGUE TABLE.

| | P. | W. | L. | D. | Goals. F. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Royal Scots "B" ..... | 14 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 2 | 28 |
| Royal G. Artillery..... | 14 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 31 | 13 | 19 |
| Royal Scots "A" ..... | 13 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 28 | 14 | 19 |
| Y. M. C. A..... | 13 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 20 | 29 | 12 |
| Bombay Gymkhana ..... | 14 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 17 | 20 | 10 |
| Commercial Gymkhana ... | 14 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 15 | 27 | 9 |
| Govt. Telegraph ..... | 13 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 16 | 29 | 9 |
| Rovers F. C. ..... | 13 | 0 | 11 | 2 | 6 | 38 | 2 |

### CIVIL VS. MILITARY CHARITY MATCH.

The following played have been finally chersen to represent the civilian team on Friday. Kick-off at 5-40 p.m. sharp.

Thompson — Goal.
Chapman, Edwards — Backs.
Jaeger, Osborne, Bussey — Half backs.
Moir, Woolley, G. Brewin, Dowling, Harwood — Forwards.

RESERVES.

Cowper, Holman — Forwards.
Sim, Taylor — Half backs.
Ward, Kelly — Backs.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I quite agree with "Centurion" that more players should be selected from the Y. M. C. A. for Friday's Charity Match. It will be a great injustice to that team if there is not. They have played very consistently throughout the season, and their numbers include four or five of the most prominent Civilian players in the League. The Public have seen a couple of trials for the probables and from the poor show they have made a strengthening of the Team seems very necessary, that is if the Selection Committee wish to make any kind of a show against the Military. The "Young Men" have several better players standing down than those we have seen representing the Civilians. G. Brewin and Kelly are two real sound men in their places and are far more worthy of a place in the civilian Team than some of those we have seen in the trials. I think the Selection Committee will make a serious mistake if they don't include them in Friday's team.—Yours, &c.,

NON CHRISTIAN.

## SIRHIND BOXING TOURNAMENT.

TENTH MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 8.

The interest in the Tournament continues to increase as the end draws near, and this evening's events excited keener interest than ever, both among the competitors and spectators. A further incentive was the grand array of prizes which were displayed. These were duly appreciated and elicited several admiring remarks.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and Sir Louis Dane were present throughout. The results were as follows :—

LIGHT WEIGHTS, 4TH ROUND CONCLUDED.

Pte. Bethel, 1st Royal Warwick Regiment, vs. Lance-Corpl Oates, 1st Queen's Regiment. Bethel scratched owing to damaged arm.

Lance-Corpl Alberts, 12th Royal Lancers, vs. Lance-Corpl Spencer, 1st Queen's Regiment. Spencer was knocked out in the first round.

Pte. McMillan, 1st Gloster Regiment, vs. Pte. Turner, Royal Munster Fusiliers. The Referee stopped the fight in the first round, declaring MacMillan the winner.

Pte. Eggleton, 2nd Royal Berks Regiment, vs. Pte. Leahy, 1st Gloster Regiment. The fight was stopped in the third round, Eggleton winning.

FEATHER WEIGHTS, 3RD ROUND.

Pte. Veasey, 1st Queen's Regiment, vs. Pte. Plato, 2nd Royal Berks Regiment. Won by Veasey on points, after a close contest.

Pte. Roberts, 1st Gloster Regiment, vs. Pte Gent, 1st Gloster Regiment, Gent scratched owing to a damaged rib.

Pte. Hare, 1st South Lancashire Regiment, vs Sergt. Handford, 1st Gloster Regiment. Won by Hare on points, after a doubtful fight.

Pte. Robson, Durham Light Infantry, vs. Pte. Wyman, Royal Munster Fusiliers. Wyman was knocked out in the first round.

SEMI-FINALS—OFFICERS MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

Lieut. Callaghan, 1st Connaught Rangers, vs. Lieut. Hewitt, Army Remount Depot. Won by Callaghan on points, after a good fight.

Lieut. Burnand, 2nd Leinster Regiment, vs. Lieut. A. M. Read, 7th Hariana Lancers. A keenly fought contest, both men getting in hard exchanges. Read won on points.

SIX ROUND CONTEST.

For a purse, value Rs. 10. Two minute rounds, 1 minute interval, 3 oz. gloves.

Pte. Smith, 2nd Royal Berks Regiment, vs. Pte. A. Jones, 1st Gloster Regiment. The first three rounds were uneventful: Smith getting the better of the exchanges in the fourth round he forced the fighting and after a sharp tussle knocked his opponent out.

SEMI-FINAL—OFFICERS LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Lieut. Lindop, 2nd Royal Berks Regiment, vs. Lieut. Barnard, 1st Queen's Regiment. Lindop was knocked out in the third round.

Lieut. Dodd, 17th Cavalry, vs. Lieut. Burt, 1st Gloster Regiment. Won by Burt on points.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS—4TH ROUND.

Pte. Taylor, 1st Gloster Regiment, vs. Corpl. Twitchett, 1st Queen's Regiment. Taylor resigned in the second round.

Lance-Corpl. Martin, 1st Queen's Regiment, vs. Lance-Corpl. Atkinson, 1st Gloster Regiment. Atkinson knocked his man out almost immediately.

Pte. Barnshaw, 1st Queen's Regiment, vs. Bombr. Littlewood, No. 9 Mountain Battery, R.G.A. Barnshaw won easily on points.

Pte. Ellis, 2nd Royal Scots, vs. Pte. Tomlin 1st South Lancashire Regiment. Tomlin retired in the first round.

LIGHT WEIGHTS, 5TH ROUND.

Gunner Green, S. Battery, R.H.A., vs. Lance Corpl. Arnold, 1st Gloster Regiment. Arnold was disqualified on a foul.

Lance-Corpl. Roberts, 1st Gloster Regiment, vs. Corpl. Shorricks, 1st Queen's Regiment. Shorricks was knocked out in the second round.

Lance-Corpl. Oates, 1st Queen's Regiment, vs. Lance-Corpl. Alberts, 12th Royal Lancers. An excellent fight, Oates just winning on points,

Pte. Eggleton, Royal Berks Regiment, vs. Pte McMillan, 1st Gloster Regiment. Eggleton scratched.

## THE NASIK GOLF TOURNAMENT.

### Challenge Shield and Captain's Cup.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPTEMBER 9.

The Challenge Shield—Mr. Roberts beat Mr. Kernich; Mr. Brachi beat Mr. Carnegie; Mr. Rodcliffe Smith beat Mr. England; Mr. Blair beat Mr. Barton; and Mr. Boyd tied Mr. Deane.

The Captain's Cup.—Mr. Busch beat Mr. Montgomery; Mr. Meade beat Mr. Mackay; Mr. Shoubridge beat Mr. Priestly; and Mr. Sanderson tied Mr. Pooley.

NASIK, SEPTEMBER 8.

The week has opened with dry sultry weather making the greens very fast to play on. The entries for the first day when the Bombay and Nasik Gymkhana Cups were played for were quite up to the average, as usual our local residents and mofussil visitors outnumbering the Bombay members. The handicappers were caught napping for one cup only, Mr. Priestly from Bombay with a liberal allowance of 16 points winning the Nasik Cup with 106—18=88. For the Bombay Cup Mr. Williams of Nasik and the Rev. W. B. Preston of Deolali for some time held pride of place with 100—15=85 but towards 11 a.m. Mr. Deane of Ajmere a scratch player came in with a fine card showing 84 beating his own score on Saturday when he won the Bronze Medal by 3 points.

The best scores were as follows :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr Deane ..... | 84 | Scr | = 84 |
| Mr J K Williams ..... | 100 | —15 | = 85 |
| Rev W B Preston ..... | 100 | —15 | = 85 |
| Mr C B Pooley ..... | 105 | —18 | = 87 |
| Mr W Priestly ..... | 106 | —18 | = 88 |
| Mr R D England ..... | 89 | Scr | = 89 |
| Mr J H Mackay ..... | 104 | —15 | = 89 |
| Major W J Andersoa..... | 96 | — 6 | = 90 |
| Mr R Meade ..... | 97 | — 7 | = 90 |
| Mr Carnegie ..... | 93 | — 2 | = 91 |

In the ladies' events the handicappers came badly to grief in one instance, and are reported to have asked for a police escort. The best scores returned were :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mrs Boyd..... | 98 | —20 | = 78 |
| Miss Bean ..... | 113 | —24 | = 89 |
| Mrs Newman ..... | 92 | — 2 | = 90 |
| Mrs Priestly ..... | 101 | —10 | = 91 |

Mr. Newman consequently won the scratch prize presented by Mr. Durnford, and Mrs. Boyd the handicap prize presented by Mr. Kennedy the Sessions Judge of Nasik. In the afternoon the Handicap foursomes were played, scratch foursomes having been abolished this year. The first round results were :—

1. Major Anderson and 4 beat Duggar and Brachi 4—1 up.
2. Aitken and Roberts 1 beat Williams and Mackay 3—7 and 5.
3. Busch and Blair 4 tied with Radcliffe Smith and Carnegie scratch—5 and 3.
4. Montgomery and England—3 beat Turner and Preston 9—2 up.
5. Deane and Lumsden scratch beat Col. Barter and Meade 3—5 and 4.
6. Thubron and Shoubridge 6 beat Pooley and Harrison 11—5 and 4.
7. Boyd and Kerrich 2 beat Priestly and Newman 12—4

## SHOULD THE KING INTERVIEW KINGS ALONE?

### A Protest Against the King's Recent Action.

Mr. J.G. Swift Macneill raises a point of national importance when, in the "Times" (Aug. 18), he draws attention to what he calls "a new departure in constitutional practice—the interviews of the Sovereign with the heads of Foreign States when unattended by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs." The practice, of which the recent interviews in which questions of State have been admittedly subjects of discussion between the King and foreign monarchs are ruptures, is thus enunciated by Sir William Anson in 'The Law and Customs of the Constitution':—

QUEEN VICTORIA'S CUSTOM.

"'It is the modern practice uniformly observed by George III., and only for a short time broken by George IV., that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs should be present at every interview between the Sovereign and a foreign Minister, and so far is the Crown from taking independent action in foreign affairs, that all letters addressed to the Queen [Victoria] and the late Prince Consort by foreign Princes or received from them were shown to the Foreign Secretary or Prime Minister, and the same rule applies in domestic affairs.'

"Mr. Todd, in his 'Parliamentary Government in England,' is no less emphatic in his statement of this practice. 'At every interview,' he writes, 'between the Sovereign and the Minister of any foreign Court it is the duty of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to be present. Private communication between a King of England and foreign Ministers is contrary to the spirit and practice of the British Constitution.'

LORD LIVERPOOL'S STRONG STATEMENT.

"Lord Liverpool, in a letter to Lord Castlereagh, dated Oct. 3, 1815, in absolutely rejecting the idea broached by Lord Castlereagh of allowing the Prince Regent to sign the Treaty known as that of the Holy Alliance 'without the intervention of his Ministers,' thus expounds the constitutional position of the King in relation to foreign policy:—

"'A treaty is an Act of State, and this treaty, if it is of any use, is obviously meant to be so. Now, nothing is more clear than that the King or Regent of Great Britain can be a party to no Act of State personally—he can only be a party to it through the instrumentality of others who are responsible for it. The Sovereign, therefore, never signs any treaty in the first instance. He negotiates, concludes, and signs by plenipotentiaries whom he empowers to do these acts. He afterwards ratifies whatever they have done if he approves of it, but this ratification must have the Great Seal affixed to it. If the Sovereign cannot sign a treaty personally, neither can he accede to it personally.'

"Mr. Canning, writing on April 4, 1825, from the Foreign Office to Lord Granville, says:—'I should be very sorry to do anything at all unpleasant to the King, but it is my duty to be present at every interview between his Majesty and a foreign Minister.'

ABSENCE OF THE FOREGIN SECRETARY.

"The fact that Sir Charles Hardinge, the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has attended the King on his recent visits to the Emperors of Germany and of Austria, and the fact that not only Sir Charles Hardinge but Sir John Fisher, as representing the Admiralty, and Sir John French, as representing the War Office, attended the King on his recent visit to the Emperor of Russia, while emphasising the political and diplomatic, as distinguished from the private character of such visits, enforce the significance of the absence of the Foreign Secretary on these occasions, who is the Minister responsible to Parliament, and through Parliament to the country for the conduct of foreign policy—a policy which is practically removed from the effective control of Parliament, having regard to the fact that the Cabinet is able to commit the country to the greatest international obligations without consulting Parliament or the country. That Cabinet should not adopt a course which might lead to the inference that this great power for whose use it is responsible to the people has been delegated to the Sovereign.

LORD CHATHAM'S PROTEST.

"Lord Chatham's language, although vehement, was a justifiable vindication of a great constitutional principle, when, in an eloquent protest against the departure from the realm of George II., he said that a Sovereign going abroad should be attended by a Minister, and that the contrary practice was one which Englishmen should 'resist even with their bodies.'

"The going abroad of a Sovereign unattended by a responsible Minister to hold interviews with foreign monarchs on affairs of State is calculated to render the Sovereign his own Minister, and to weaken the force of the leading maxim of the British Constitution, that 'the King can do no wrong,' which is itself based on the fundamental doctrine now impugned that the King can perform no Act of State, but that all the Acts of the Crown must be supposed to have been done by some Minister responsible to Parliament."

## WIRELESS TELEPHONY.

"The "France Militaire" states that experiments in wireless telephony have recently been made at the Champs de Mars in Paris. The results obtained recently in attempting to communicate with Mont Valerien at a distance of eight kilometres, with Villeneuve St. Georges at 20 kilometres, and Melun at 50 kilometres warrant the hope that in a short time serious progress will be made for practical purposes with this invention." It is, "The Times" says, "that thus far abroad the most satisfactory experiments have not permitted communication at sea for more than 18 or 20 kilometres."


KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLES DEVELOP THIS COLD WET WEATHER. Prof. James' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS CURE THEM.

When that pain in your back becomes so bad that the weather begins to annoy you and make you feel cross and irritable; when you have no real appetite, and no matter how much you eat and try to eat, you are still thin and bloodless it's high time you took something for your kidneys.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, as the old adage runs, so before your ailment grows real serious and chronic, we would recommend you to take Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

They remove from the system the poisons that have been making you feel so depressed and "blue."

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price, Re. 2 per bot. of 40 Pills: V. P. P. extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 145G Market, Bombay, No. 2.


## THE LADIES' CORNER.

DRESS FOR THE SPORTSWOMAN.

French women in general have fully assimilated the art of provisioning themselves with a proper outfit for a journey nowadays, and during the last two or three years, when the Parisienne has been taking an active part in mountain climbing, fishing, and sport of all kinds, the leading tailleurs have amply seconded her exertions by giving full measure of attention to the question of her travelling attire. One of the conclusions which the Frenchwoman has come of late, writes our Paris lady correspondent is the unbounded utility of the Scotch and Irish hand-woven fabrics and her enthusiasm regarding the work of the Scottish crofters has led her to add a coat and skirt of this description to her outfit for autumn migrations. Very light in weight, and of a rough mixture, which seems utterly to defy wear and tear, the Scotch tweed gown is rarely too hot even under a broiling sun, while it is an unspeakable boon in a chilly breeze of the late August and early September days; it is waterproof always; and for the walker who contemplates a day's journey along mountain paths it is impossible to suggest its equal.

PULLEY SKIRTS FOR FISHING.

The skirt of a costume of this description should, of course, be very short, reaching only to the top of the boot; while, if fishing expeditions are on the tapis, the Frenchwoman adds a deep hem of leather to the jupe, and a running-string or pulley on either side so that the gown can easily be drawn up to the requisite height over the tall wading boots, and the swift rush of the Norwegian mountain stream, tumbling over rocks and boulders, may not reach the lower part of the skirt. This pulley arrangement is, moreover, a favourite method with the woman who is aware that her figure is by no means perfect, and who does not care to run the gauntlet of the hotel dining-room or terrace in her curtailed garment; while another method which serves her in equally good stead is that of the strap-trimmed skirt, an expedient which is achieving immense popularity among French devotees of "le sport." This skirt is fashioned with gores, each seam being covered with a strap of the same material, the last inch of which is supplemented with a buttonhole, and left free. The straps end at about the height of the knee, and three inches below that point a button is sewn to the jupe, so that by this means the skirt can be shortened by merely buttoning the strap into position. As a finish, two buttons, whose object in life is only to provide decoration and give a neater appearance to the skirt when buttoned, may be placed at the end of the straps; and as there are actually more straps than seams on a costume made in this way, and these are arranged closely at the top, they give the effect round the hips of a pleated jupe.

KNITTED COATS IN THE NORFOLK STYLE.

The best coat to accompany a skirt of this description is that designed in the Norfolk shape, as it allows of at least three pockets, is easy to fold and place in the knapsack if necessary, while it requires no waterproof to shield the wearer against the sudden and swift showers. Another useful possession for all kinds of travelling, and especially for long night journeys by train, when the hot, breathless day changes not infrequently to a chilly evening, is the knitted coat, the comfort which lurks in a woollen garment making its wearers vow eternal loyalty to "sheep's clothing." Paris has produced some very handsome specimens of these "tricots," one of which is designed in a rich deep mauve, and is carried out in the Norfolk shape, fitting closely round the throat with a turned down collar and double breasted front, supplemented with smooth dome-shaped gold buttons which give a decided "cachet" to the scheme, and add a touch of smartness which is by no means despised even by the most ardent sporting enthusiast. The useful nature of the garment is likewise enhanced by the pockets, which are introduced one on either side, each of these having a neat flap which buttons over securely with a gold button, a size smaller than those which are introduced on the coat itself being chosen.

PANAMA HATS WITH DIFFERENT COLOURED SCARVES.

The best hat to wear with a strictly workmanlike costume is the panama, and the Frenchwoman has solved the problem of ringing the changes on her headgear by providing herself with a supply of half a dozen long scarves of mousseline-de soie with different coloured borders for fine weather. This scarf she winds round her hat in such a manner that it can be lowered over her face when walking over snow or in a very fierce sun, while the long ends from behind will provide ample protection in a cold wind. A simple, but, undoubtedly effective means of giving to the panama a well-trimmed appearance is to pin round it a band of stiff white muslin, over which the veil can be gracefully draped in soft folds. For wet days, however, the scarf of mousseline de-soie must perforce be discarded, and in place of it nothing answers the purpose better than a handkerchief of foulard, which will emerge quite unspoilt from its rain bath. It is not a little gratifying to the patriotism of Englishwomen that in almost every mountain tourist centre in Europe thick stockings of English-make are preferred. No matter how hard the walking over dusty roads strewn with rocks, or through wet snow, whose penetrating qualities no one but the mountain climber realises to the fullest extent, the English-made stocking stands the strain better than any other, having made quite a reputation for itself in other countries on this contention; and every traveller should provide herself with a supply before setting forth on her journeyings to fresh woods and pastures new.

NEAT AND SERVICEABLE SHIRTS AND BLOUSES.

Where the corsage is concerned the most important feature which the true traveller never loses sight of is its freshness. The blouse for climbing and incidentally for travelling as well, should be of what the Parisian calls the "genre chemisier," which, being interpreted is that made like a men's shirt, plainly tucked in front and behind, and worn with a linen collar and cuffs and neat silk tie. The stiff collar and cuffs, however, are by no means the choice of every woman who tastes the pleasures and exertions of walking or climbing, and can hardly be recommended generally, especially where long distance climbs are in question. The jabot, beloved of French women for town wear, is, of course, entirely discountenanced in this connection, plainness and simplicity being the main points to be aimed at, and any item which is likely to get out of order easily should be entirely eliminated from the supply of wearing apparel with which the "voyageuse" burdens herself. For the hotel a couple of well made shirts of white linen, embroidered and trimmed with good lace, represent a useful addition to the light luggage which it is well worth her while to invest in. The Flemish laces make beautiful blouses for wearing with tailor-made costumes, while there is a great deal to be said for the Hardanger embroidery, which is, however, a good deal heavier than lace.

A crowd of Alpinists, who had climbed the Brevent (8,285 feet), from Chamonix, were enjoying the view over the Mont Blanc range, when they saw a veteran guide, carrying a baby and followed by two ladies, arrive on the summit. The baby, the "Express" says, was Georgia Fay, of Cannes, aged six months, and the guide was Joseph Devouassoux, of Chamonix, while the ladies were the child's mother and aunt. The crowd at once gathered around the baby and the guide and gave three cheers. The return journey was a procession headed by the baby and her guide.

## BY THE WAY.

THE "SARSEN STONES" ON MARLBOROUGH DOWNS.

With commendable vigilance the National Trust has now secured for the public the land on Marlborough Downs, called the "Valley of Grey Wethers," which is covered with the lichened sandstone boulders known as "Sarsen stones." A discussion on the origin and significance of the curious stones would have proved even more fatal to the harmony of the Pickwick Club, than the tittlebats of Hampstead ponds'; but the word "Sarsen" has no connection with "Saracen" or the village of Sarsden, being clearly a corruption from the Keltic. Through their resemblance to a flock of sheep they are called "grey wethers" by the local rustics, who stoutly maintain that, like Topsy, they "growed." The Great Circle of Avebury, recently excavated, was formed from "Sarsen stones," and so is the outer circle of monoliths at Stonehenge.

TOBACCO AND THE CHURCH.

With reference to the establishment of that American men's church were smoking, is encouraged, it may be recalled that on its introduction tobacco and the clergy were not antagonistic. In the seventeenth century, however, attempts were made to stop smoking in churches. The Cambridge authorities, for instance, proclaimed "that no graduate, scholler, or student of this Universitie presume to take tobacco in St. Mary's Church uppon payne of final expellinge the Universitie." In the New England States, too, where the Puritan was wont to digest the sermon with a pipe, it was ordered that any person found smoking on the Lord's Day "within two miles of the meeting-house shall pay twelve pence." After this snuff-taking became so general that Pope Urban VIII. issued a Bull deploring the general use of the herb, even by priests, in churches, and ordering that it "be not taken in any shape or form whatsoever." And, as regards smoking in church and snuff-taking in general, a good order too!

FADDISTS IN FOOD.

The time when almost every table d'hote on the Continent has its contingent of Britishers, offers a good opportunity for the observation of British v. Continental meals and table-manners. Continentals themselves own that our manners at table are better than theirs, so long as the actual ceremonial is concerned. But of our national way of being disdainfully superior, their opinion is not so favourable. Germans are apt to sum up their views of us in this connection by quoting their proverbial saying, "Was der Bauer nicht kennt das isst er nicht" (What the boor does not know he does not eat). The "British Medical Journal," in an interesting article on "Dietetic Fads," says: At a dinner-table it is interesting 'faute de mieux' to watch one's fellow-guests and note what they take and what they decline, and the most striking results are obtained by observing a party of English men and women at the table d'hote in a foreign land. One section abhors omelettes, another is equally emphatic in refusing Italian pastes, macaroni, and the like, while others declare that the sight of oil-dressed salad inspires nausea. Some take cheese and fruit, others do not. But the noteworthy feature in this pick-and-choose diatery is the solemnity with which the idiosyncrasy is asserted, with an accent of sincerity which betokens the consciousness of merit. It is not merely a question of disliking this or that article of food, the tone is such as to cast aspersions on all who think otherwise. The last remark sums up the case against the Britisher; his dislike of this or that article of food would offend nobody, but his attitude towards those who relish what he dislikes is what gives cause for resentment.

THE ROLY-POLY HABIT.

In drawing attention to the fact that foreigners at dinner, while they vary as to the quantity they eat, old and young alike partake of the dishes as they are served, the "British Medical Journal" asks:

Why is it that the English stomach in general shows such antipathy to alive oil, which is the ordinary culinary fat in so many parts of the world? How is it that the Englishman who revels in such light delicacies as roly-poly pudding fights shy of 'nonilles" and vermicelli? One explanation may be that children in many families are allowed to pick and choose, or, at any rate, to express approval or dislike, a licence which bears pernicious fruit in later life. But the real explanation lies probably in the fact that human beings are creatures of habit, and the roly-poly habit is as natural to the Englishman as the macaroni habit is to the Neapolitan, the beer habit to the German, and the cod-liver oil habit to the Esquimaux.

ALPINE ACCIDENTS.

The Swiss Alpine Club has issued its full report on the climbing accidents of 1907. It appears that the minor peaks have proved almost as fatal as those of the first rank, contributing twenty eight out of a total of fifty-eight fatalities. A further fact of interest is the comparative immunity enjoyed by guides and the parties employing them. Of the thirty victims of the great snow-peaks, no fewer than twenty-five were without guides, and no guide and no porter met with a fatal accident in the course of the year. Winter climbing, it is further noted, accounted for three accidents only. Seventeen accidents were the result of the quest for edelweiss, and seventeen of those who lost their lives were under twenty-one years of age.

STEPNEY PARISH CHURCH.

St. Dunstan's Stepney, to the Rectory of which Mr. G. C. Wilton, of St. Mary, Soho, has just been appointed, is an ancient Gothic edifice, in which much interesting mediæval work still survives after successive ruthless restorations. In the large churchyard, now tastefully laid out as a recreation ground, are some quaint epitaphs one of which vastly amused Dr. Johnson. This is the parish church of all people born at sea according to the old rhyme:

He who sails on the wide sea
Is a parishioner of Stepney.

This formerly brought crushing claims upon the parochial rates by paupers born at sea, who used to be sent to Stepney from every corner of the country. Their claim seems supported by most works of reference—and even by omniscient Dr. Brewer—but in reality repeated decisions of the superior Courts have upset the tradition.

FISHERMEN AND THE NAVY.

The Report on Sea Fisheries, issued the other day, which shows 1906 to have been the record year for catches, recalls how seriously our old-time admirals regarded the welfare of our fishing fleet. There is the incident of Admiral Rodney, for instance, who, when dining with the Prince Regent at Carlton House, congratulated his host on providing a dish of British-cured herrings, and remarked that were such examples followed by even the upper ranks alone 20,000 hardy seamen would be added to the Navy. The Prince was equal to the emergency. In confessing that the fish were foreign-cured, he declared that he would "order a plate of British herrings to appear as a standing dish at this table; we shall call it a Rodney, and under that designation what true patriot will not follow my example?" To-day, however, as regards herrings, the cottage rather than the Court displays patriotism, and it may be doubted whether even in Seven Dials the dish is now dubbed a "Rodney."

## MEN AND MATTERS.

THE IDOL OF HIS PEOPLE.

It would seem as though the Emperor Francis Joseph's own misfortunes have softened his heart for the misfortunes of others, for numerous are the stories which his subjects tell to illustrate his goodness of heart. The Emperor is the idol of his people, and, considering his attitude towards them, this is not to be wondered at. On one occasion he came upon two men poaching on the royal preserves, who, when they saw their Sovereign, fell upon their knees and begged for mercy. They were old soldiers they declared, and were reduced to stealing through sheer poverty. The Emperor took a note of their names, and dismissed them with a caution. Later on, he caused enquiries to be made, and found that the men had told him the truth and had formerly distinguished themselves in battle. He immediately sent for them, and to their intense surprise, they were appointed gamekeepers on the very preserves where they had lately been caught poaching.

LORD RADNOR.

The Earl of Radnor, who has been taking such a kindly interest in the Fresh, Air Fund, and has placed Pleydell Gardens, Folkestone, at the disposal of the "Children's Troubadours," owns a good deal of property in that neighbourhood, and his eldest son bears the title of Viscount Folkestone. Lord Radnor began his public career as assistant secretary to his uncle, Mr. Chaplin, since which time he has taken a keen interest in politics, having represented the Wilton Division of Wiltshire in Parliament for some years. He was one of the first M.P.'s to volunteer for service during the late South African War, when he saw much hard fighting.

LONGFORD CASTLE.

Longford Castle, Lord Radnor's seat in Wiltshire is a magnificent mansion, and is built on a triangular plan, with three towers, said to be symbolical of the Trinity. It contains numerous valuable pictures, although at one time it had an even finer collection than it has at present. The late Lord Radnor was a spiritualist, and it was noticed that he invariably bowed three times to the towers at Longford whenever he went out or came in. No one understood why he did this until (so the story goes) the present peer consulted a spiritualistic medium who averred that there was an old legend in the family which admonished:

"The owner of Longford, where'er ye be,
"Turn and bow with bends full three,
"And call on the name of the Trinitie,
"Or castle and lands will pass from thee."

EDISON AND THE AEROPLANE.

News comes from America that Mr. Thomas A. Edison has turned his attention seriously to the construction of an aeroplane. Although he has not previously taken much practical interest in the flying machine, Edison has long been of the opinion that the solving of the problem of aerial navigation is only a matter of time. Writing of the city of one hundred years hence, he has said: "Perhaps by that time people will have become so accustomed to aerial navigation that they will consider themselves very close to the ground when they are 300 feet up in the air." The world will watch with great interest the experiments of the latest recruit to the rapidly-growing names of aerial enthusiasts, for it knows that once Edison has set his mind on a certain object nothing will prevent him from persevering until he succeeds.

NO MORE MONEY-MAKING.

Last year Mr. Edison stated that he had given up money-making and intended to devote the rest of his life to scientific pursuits of a more profound nature than he had hitherto indulged in. "As an inventor I was always engaged in the application of science to industry" he said. "Every investigation and experiment had a commercial end in view. It did not deal primarily with fundamental, scientific laws, but with concrete things that had a definite commercial value in the market to-day. Now I am in an entirely different line of endeavour, and I care little whether it brings money or not so long as it adds to the sum total of human knowledge and furnishes some benefit to mankind."

HIS FIRST "INVENTION."

Mr. Edison was always of an inventive turn of mind, and the story of his first "invention" has often been the cause of amusement among his numerous friends. One day, when he was a small boy of five, his parents missed him, and a lengthy search failed to reveal his whereabouts. At last his elder sister discovered him in the fowl house, where, he said, he intended to remain for the next three weeks! His clothes were in a terrible condition, being smothered with crushed eggs. "What are you doing, Tom?" asked his sister in alarm. "Well, I thought if the hens could hatch the eggs by sitting on them, so could I," replied the little genius, as he was led forth to be washed.

A HOAX.

Edison has often been credited with inventing the most extraordinary things, and he is sometimes put to a great deal of trouble to disprove the erroneous statements that are made concerning him. Some time ago an American journal stated that he had invented a wonderful shirt which would last a man for twelve months without requiring to be washed. This shirt, it was stated, was made of 365 layers of material—the composition of which no one knew but the inventor—and all the wearer had to do to restore it to its original spotlessness was to tear off one of the layers, when he would have practically a new shirt. This announcement was reprinted in various other journals with the result that Mr. Edison received thousands of orders for an invention that he had never even dreamed of.

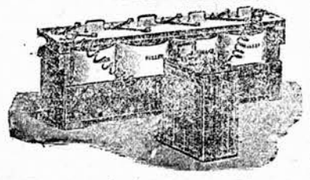
A GREAT COMPOSER.

Signor Mascagni, the famous composer of "Cavalleria Rusticana," who was struck by an orange while conducting his opera "Mascheri" at Leghorn the other night, is one of the most interesting, as he is one of the most notable, of living musicians. Like most other musical geniuses he is practically a self-made man, and in his early days had to put up with many rebuffs and hardships. The turning point in his career came with the production of "Cavalleria Rusticana," the one opera which, so far, has entitled him to a place in the ranks of the great. Like most Italians he is extremely superstitious, and is said to carry about with him numerous mascots which he believes will assure him continued success. The most curious of these charms are the first teeth of his two children, which he wears on his watch chain, and which, he avers, have never failed to bring him luck.

EARLY STRUGGLES.

The story of how Signor Mascagni's beautiful "Intermezzo" was given to the world is a very interesting one. When he first married, he and his wife were almost penniless, and had the greatest difficulty in keeping the wolf from the door. In despair, Mascagni sat down, determined to do or die, and after weeks of continual work, composed the music of "Cavalleria Rusticana." He sent the score to a publisher in an agony of trepidation, and all hope seemed taken from him when, shortly afterwards, his beloved music was returned to him. Things has reached a serious pass when one day he heard that a money prize had been offered by an Italian newspaper for the best two-act opera, and with tears in her eyes his wife begged him to try and win it with the rejected work.


FULLER FULLER FULLER
BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING SET.



You connect the Accumulator at night, it is Fully charged in the morning.

Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials.

"As a convenient means for charging Motor, Bicycle or Car Accumulators at home, the new sets introduced by Messrs. Fuller of Wick Lane Works, Bow, London, would be hard to beat." The Motor

Fuller Accumulator, Trembler and non Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.

Fuller Magnetos, High Tension Standard and Self-Starting Models, Made Five World's Records.

Fuller Leclanche Combination, Dry, Latent, Moto Capsule and Universal Batteries. Fuller Fans, Fuller Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignitialities and Motor Accessories.

JOHN C. FULLER & SON, BOW LONDON, SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA

D. R. DADY,
Church Gate Buildings, BOMBAY.

WEST END
8 DAY
CARRIAGE CLOCKS.

TIME ..... Rs. 21 to 26
TIME and ALARM.. ,, 26 to 31
STRIKING..... ,, 65 to 300
Write for Price List No. 45.

WEST END WATCH Co.,
11, Hornby Road, Opposite G. P. O. BOMBAY

If a man is as old as he feels, then these fellows must be about ten years old. They don't intend to grow old. They know that Ayer's Sarsaparilla gives new life, strength, vigor. Makes them feel like boys again. Improves the appetite, aids digestion, keeps the nerves strong and steady, and the brain clear and active.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

is a great preventive of Bright's disease and other kidney affections. It purifies the blood, restores good appetite, sound digestion, and robust health.

*As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.*

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer's."

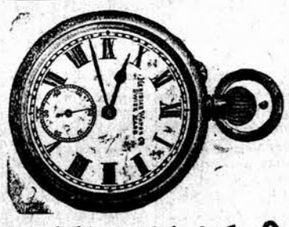
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

MILLER & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS & SCULPTORS,
No. 9, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.
TELEPHONE No. 1081.

Beg to announce that they are supplying latest English-made Coffins of every variety at rates reasonable and suitable to all classes. Also Immortelle wreaths from Rs. 4 upwards. Orders received day and night and funerals carefully conducted.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.



Meridian Watch Co.
PRECISION WATCHES
IN METAL, SILVER, AND GOLD CASES
The Leading Watch Co.
IN INDIA.
New Edited Catalogue Free on Application.

Watch Repairing Department under European Supervision.

G. A. CHARPIE & Co.,
BOMBAY.

Does Residence Abroad tend to Deterioration of the Hair?

It is a remarkable and singular fact that in nine cases out of ten those whose lives have been spent in the Colonies suffer in a very evident manner from various forms of hair degeneration. Compare the average head of hair of the Colonist with that of the dweller in the British Isles, and you will find that bald heads are more prevalent, grey hair more abundant, and also that the scalp exhibits various degrees of hair deterioration rarely met with in the home country.

Scanty locks resulting from Colonial life can be avoided.

Extremes of heat and cold, changes of temperature, less settled habits of life, have all a more or less dominant influence in producing these conditions; and both men and women alike are subject to the distressing and marring effects caused by lack of abundant and healthy heads of hair.

Whether regarded from a social, physical, or business point of view, unhealthy or neglected hair is nothing more or less than a calamity; and it behoves anyone so afflicted to take prompt and efficacious measures for the strengthening, preserving, and re-vitalising of such a prominent feature.

Yet, in the case of both women and men, what is generally done? There is either a total indifference or neglect of the hair, or an injudicious resort to doubtful methods of resuscitation. Generally speaking, apathy is the more pronounced.

It cannot be too well known that all weak hair conditions, all lack of hair urility, all form of hair disease can be remedied by the adoption of the "Harlene" treatment.

Edwards' "Harlene" is the greatest of all hair tonics and restoratives, and no matter whether you are bald or grey, whether your hair is patchy, falling out, brittle, lustreless, scurfy or greasy, it can be implicitly relied upon to renew all the former healthiness, abundance and good looks of the hair. Edwards' "Harlene" is the popular remedy, not only with the general public, but in all social circles—indeed "Harlene" may be termed the Royal hair restorer, for numbers of Royal families have used it with the greatest success.

To-day you may test its merits, fully and freely, for the proprietors are wishful that all sufferers from hair decay and weakness should be acquainted with its remarkable powers. Sign and send in the coupon below and a full supply will be willingly forwarded you.

Afterwards you can purchase "Harlene" from any Chemist or Stores.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co.,
Dear Sirs, 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.
Please forward the booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLENE" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill. I enclose 3 pennies stamps to cover carriage.
Name
Address

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.
TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

DINNEFORD'S
The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.
The Physicians' Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.
Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
MAGNESIA

Sole Agents:
AND DEPOT FOR
India & Burma,
A. DE'SOUZA & CO.,
P. O. Box 244,
BOMBAY.

GRIMBLE'S
MALT VINEGAR.
LONDON & EDINBURGH.
ESTABLISHED IN 1840

BENGER'S FOOD
A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.
When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.
Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.
BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola
KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.
PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc.
IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.
When frequently used.
M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, E.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR,
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd.,

## LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.] [BOMBAY, SEPT. 9.

### FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Plus. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols... ... | 86 1/16 | 1/16 | |
| do. Rentes ... | 97 | | unchgd. |
| 2½ do. Sterling Loan ... | 100 | 3/8 | |
| 2½ do. Govt. Securities... | 63 3/8 | | unchgd. |
| *Bar Silver in London ... | 28 7/8 | | 1/8 |
| do. do. 2 months' hence | 28 7/8 | | 3/16 |
| do. in New York ... | 51 7/8 | | |
| Exchange on London at Paris... | 25·12 1/2 | | unchgd. |
| do. do. Berlin... | 20·411/4 | 1/4 | |
| do. do. do. New York | 4·85 | 1/4 | |
| Discount Bank of England Rate | 2 1/2 | % since | 8th May |
| do Short London Bills | | | unchgd. |
| 3 months' sight | 1 5/8 | | unchgd. |
| do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight... | 2 1/2 | | unchgd. |
| do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills... | 2 1/4 | | unchgd. |
| do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ... | 3 1/8 | | unchgd. |
| Interest Day-to-day Loans ... | 5/8 | | unchgd. |
| do. 7 day Market Loans... | 1 | | unchgd. |

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d.
Council Bills—Extra Allotments ...
Bills on Madras.....Rs. 30,000 at 1s. 3 15/16d.
Bills on Calcutta ...Rs. 5,40,000 at 1s. 3 15/16d.
*Closing Tone of Silver.—Dull.
Bar Gold.—77 10½ unchanged.

### COTTON.

**Liverpool :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Spots ... | Steady with moderate business. |
| Futures ... ... ... | ... Quiet. |
| East Indian ... ... | ... Quiet. |
| Manchester ... ... | ... Quiet. |
| Total Sales ... ... | ... 8,000 bales. |
| Sold on Speculation and for Export ... | 500 ,, |
| Imports ... ... ... | ... 6,000 ,, |
| Mid-Americans ... ... | ...5·32+02 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... | 7 3/8 unchgd. |

**Future Delivery Prices :—**

| S.-O. | O.-N. | N.-D. | D.-J. | J.-F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4·77 +04 | 4·72 +03 | 4·67 +02 | 4·65 +02 | 4·65 +02 |
| **F.-M.** | **Mar.-Apl.** | **Apl.-May.** | | **May-June.** |
| 4·67 +03 | 4·68 +02 | 4·69 +02 | | 4·70 +03 |

**New York :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at U. S. Ports for 4 days ... | 60,000 Bales. |
| Do. do. last year for 4 days ... | 45,000 ,, |
| Exports to Great Britain for 4 days ... | 8,000 ,, |
| Do to Continent for 4 days ... | 4,000 ,, |
| Spot Cotton—9·30 unchanged. | |
| Futures—Month of Oct. 8·71+17 | Advanced on favourable cables and unfavourable weather reports |
| Do. do. Dec. 8·61+15 | |

**New Orleans :—**

Spot Cotton—
Futures—Month of Oct. 8·36+13
Do. do. Dec. 8·61+13
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.

GINNERS' REPORT.

The United States Census Bureau gives the amount of cotton ginned from the present season's crop up to 31st August as 3,98,000 Commercial Bales.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Coffee :—**
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 1/4+1/8

**Sugar :—**
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 12s. 3d.
Months of Shipment—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet but steady.

**Arrivals :—**
"F. Rabattino."

### SKIN SALES.

Sheep skin sales opened to-day.
Good demand at advancing prices.
Madras Medium, Good demand, 1d. to 1½d. Higher.
Madras Common, 1/2d. higher.

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [9TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Importer. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Bundle Sovs & half Sovs and Rupees ... | Rs. 975 / 2,225 | Busrah | E Hayim |
| 1 Box Sovs and half Sovs | 6,375 | Melbourne | W Assomall and Co |
| 1 Parcel Silver... | 9 | London | Yokohama Bank |

### FINANCIAL.

**Exchange :—**

The market was steady for T. T. at 1s. 3 29-32d. Demand at 1s. 3 15-16d., and for Credits (3 months) at 1s. 4 3-32d. Except for a small item in Demand, little or no business passed. Far Eastern rates are easier.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. on London ... | 1s. 3 29-32d. |
| Demand Draft ... | 1s. 3 15-16d. |
| Credits—3 months' sight.. ... | 1s. 4 3-32d. |
| Do 3 months' sight—France | 188 1/4 |
| Hongkong—30 days' sight... | 132 3-4 |
| Yokohama—30 days' sight ... | 152 3-4 |
| Shanghai—30 days' sight ... | 175 1-4 |

**Government Paper :—**

The market opened and closed at 95-9 for Cash and 95-7 for Settlement, with no business reported to have been transacted. The Calcutta quotations were also unchanged at 95-8 for Ready and 95-7 for Forward.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash ... ... ... | Rs. 95-9 |
| 1st Settlement ... ... ... | 95-7 |

**Bullion :—**

Bar Silver in London has declined in both items by an eighth to 23 7/8. New York is, however, reported ½ cent up at 51 7/8 ; while the local market opened at 60 15 ex-duty and declined a sixteenth in course of the day, of a fair amount of business having passed. Bar Gold is as under.

We quote :—

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| English Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 5 8 |
| Australian Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 3 0 |
| Bombay Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 2 0 |
| English Shield Sovereigns ... ... | 15 5 0 |
| English Dragon Sovereigns ... ... | 15 0 0 |
| Silver ex Duty—Ready ... ... | 60 14 0 |
| Ditto 1st Settlement ... | 60 14 0 |
| Ditto 2nd Settlement | 60 13 0 |

### COTTON.

**Market Report :—**

The 1st Ginner's Report to hand this morning compares as under with the figures of the same report for the past [illegible] years :—

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| 1908 ... ... | 398,000 |
| 1907 ... ... | 191,000 |
| 1 ... ... | 407,000 |
| ... ... | 469,000 |
| ... ... | 374,000 |

...the present Crop ...inners' Report

Increased steadiness ... Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher than yesterday's closing rates. There has been little business pasing however, but at the close prices are steady as under.

For ready cotton there was a small demand by exporters and mills, and the off-take was limited.

NEW CROP.

**QUOTATIONS :—**

| | Rs. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine M. G. Broach ... | 232 | March-09 |
| Good M. G. Broach ... | ... 227 | ,, |
| Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti | ... 208/9 | Jan-09 |
| Fine M. G. Damangaum-Palgaon | ... 201/2 | ,, |
| Fine M. G. Khasgeum-Akola | ... 194 | ,, |
| Fine M. G. Amraoti... ... | ... 194 | ,, |
| Fine M. G. Oomras Fair Staple | ... 192 | ,, |
| Fine M. G. Muttia ... ... | ... 184-5 | ,, |
| F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... | ... 182 | ,, |
| Fine M. G. Khandeish ... | ... 188 | ,, |
| Fine M. G. Bengals ... | ... 179 | ,, |
| F. G. H. G. Bengals ... | ... 169 | ,, |

**Liverpool Opener :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening Tone ... ... | ... Steady. |
| Estimated Sales ... | ... 6,000 bales. |
| Total Imports ... | ... 1,000 ,, |

**Future Delivery Prices :—**

| Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4·62 +05 | 4·73 +06 | 4·73 +06 | 4·71 +06 |
| **Jan.-Feb.** | **Feb.-March** | **Mar-Apl.** | **Apl.-May.** | **May.-June.** |
| 4·71 +06 | 4·72 +05 | 4·73 | 4·75 +06 | 4·74 +04 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Linseed :—**

The market is steady with a moderate enquiry.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready... ... | Rs. 8 3 0 to Rs. 8 4 0 B. T |
| New Crop, Apl-May | Rs. 7 11 0 R. T. |

**Rapeseed :—**

The market is steady with business doing at and about the following rates:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready Brown Cawnpore ... | Rs. 8 2 0 B. T. |
| ,, Yellow Gujerat ... ,, | 9 4 0 |
| ,, Yellow Cawnpore ... ,, | 9 0 0 |
| New Brown, Delhi, Ap-May ,, | 7 8 0 R. T. |

**Gingellyseed :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Bold White 85 p. c. ... ... | Rs. 48 0 0 D. J. |
| White Khandeish ... ... ,, | 51 8 0 O. N. |

Tone—Firm.

**Poppyseed :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... ... | Rs. 9 15 0 B. T |

Tone.—Firm.

**Castorseed :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... ... | Rs. 30 8 0 |

Tone—Steadier.

**Cottonseed :—**

Rs. 23 0 0

Tone—Steadier.

**Groundnuts :—**

New Corp, Jan.-Feb., Rs. 41 0 0 Nominal.

**Mowrasced :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... | Rs. 6 1 0 B. T. |

Tone—Firm.

**Wheat :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| White Delhi, Apl.-May ... | Rs. 5 3 0 B. T. |
| White Pessi 85 p.c. ,, ... | ,, 5 8 0 B. T. |

Tone.—Firm.

### RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton ... ... ... | 1,084 | bales. |
| Wheat ... ... ... | 18,141 | cwts. |
| Linseed ... ... ... | 949 | ,, |
| Rapeseed ... ... ... | 193 | ,, |
| Gingellyseed ... ... ... | 37 | ,, |
| Poppyseed ... ... ... | 23 | ,, |
| Groundnuts ... ... ... | 817 | ,, |
| Castorseed ... ... ... | 2,663 | ,, |
| Rice ... ... ... | 1,960 | ,, |
| Myrabolams ... ... ... | 3,212 | ,, |
| Cottonseed... ... ... | 3,055 | ,, |
| Mowrasced... ... ... | 1,261 | ,, |
| Gram ... ... ... | 1,537 | ,, |
| Jowar ... ... ... | 253 | ,, |
| Maize ... ... ... | 59 | ,, |

### INDIAN GOLD MINE SHARES.

**London Quotations.**

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 9.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by special cablegram, dated London, 9th September :—

| Mines. | Share. | Paidup | Buyers. | Sellers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anantapur Gold... | £1 | 0s. | £0 16 9 | £0 18 3 |
| Balaghat (Ord) ... | £0 | 7s. 6d. | £0 6 0 | £0 7 0 |
| Balaghat (Pref) ... | £10 | ... | £0 14 3 | £0 15 9 |
| Champion Reefs... | 2s. 6d. | 2s. 6d. | £0 7 0 | £0 8 0 |
| Hosur Gold ... | £1 | 15s. 4d. | £0 1 3 | £0 2 3 |
| Dec. G. F. Dev ... | £1 | 5s. 0d. | £0 0 1½ | £0 0 4½ |
| Dhar. Gold Mines. | £1 | £1 | £0 5 9 | £0 6 9 |
| Dharwar Reefs ... | £1 | £1 | £0 2 3 | £0 3 9 |
| G. F. Mysore ... | £1 | £1 | £0 0 3 | £0 0 4½ |
| Glenrock, Ltd.... | 10s. | 9s. 9d. | £0 0 3 | £0 0 6 |
| G. F. Dharwar ... | £1 | £1 | £0 4 6 | £0 5 6 |
| Hutti ... | £1 | £1 | £1 1 3 | £1 3 9 |
| Hyderabad Dec ... | £3 | £3 | £1 17 6 | £2 2 6 |
| Ind. Mines Syn ... | 4s. | 3s. | £0 0 3 | £0 0 6 |
| Kempinkti New... | 5s. | 5s. | £0 0 3 | £0 0 9 |
| Mysore Gold ... | 10s. | 10s. | £4 15 0 | £5 0 0 |
| Mysore Reef Ord. | £1 | £1 | £0 0 6 | £0 1 0 |
| Mysore West ... | £1 | 19s. | £0 0 9 | £0 1 3 |
| Mysore Wynaad... | £1 | 19s. | £0 0 9 | £0 1 3 |
| Nundydroog ... | 10s. | 10s. | £1 3 9 | £1 6 3 |
| Ooregum (Ord) ... | 10s. | 10s. | £0 13 0 | £0 14 6 |
| Ooregum (Pref) ... | 10s. | 10s. | £1 0 0 | £1 2 0 |
| Burma Ruby Mi... | £1 | 12s. | £0 9 0 | £0 10 0 |
| Sampli Mines Ld... | £1 | 1s. | £0 1 6 | £0 2 6 |
| N. Mysore Mang... | £1 | 15s. | £1 2 6 | £1 3 6 |

### FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

| Great Britain. | Continent of Europe. | America. | Australia. | China. | Africa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Brest Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Aden Perfect. |
| Via Turkey Perfect. | Via Turkey Perfect. | Via Valentia Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect. |
| Via Suez Perfect. | Via Suez Perfect. | Via Direct Cable Perfect. | ..... | Via Bharno Perfect | Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect. |

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m, of the 9th September 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs. | Mts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey ... | 8 | 7 | 30 p. m. | 12 | 50 |
| Teheran ... | 9 | 1 | 40 p. m. | 1 | 14 |
| Suez ..... | 9 | 1 | 45 p. m. | 1 | 15 |

**NOTICES.**

Cable Djedda Soualkim interrupted (28-7-08).
Cable Assab Massouat interrupted (29-7-08).
Moulmein Route to Siam via Kanburi Right (9-8-08.)

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Names. | Amount | Paid-up | Last Half-yearly Divid. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay ... | 500 | 500 | 12 p. c. | 1,467½ |
| Bank of India..... | 100 | 50 | 2 ,, | 634 |
| Bank of Bengal ..... | 500 | 500 | 12 ,, | 1,530 |
| Bank of Madras ..... | 500 | 500 | 10 ,, | 1,330 |
| Commercial Bank of India ..... | P. 100 / O. 50 | 100 / 50 | 6 ,, / 1½ ,, | 63½ / 18 |
| Specie Bank ..... | 100 | 50 | 5 ,, | 53 |
| Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld..... | 100 | 100 | 14 ,, | 247 |
| Panjab National Bk | 100 | 30 p.c. | 9 ,, | 120 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | |
| Chartered Bank..... | £20 | £20 | 14 ,, | £53½ |
| Mercantile ..... | £25 | £12½ | 6 ,, | £17½ |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor.... | £25 | £12-10 | 6 ,, | £16½ |
| | £25 | £25 | £1-15s. | xd £75½ old issue new issue |
| National Bk of India | £25 | £12½ | 43 p. c. | 540 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | Last Half-yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advance | 500 | 500 | 15 | 505½ |
| Alliance ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | yr. 32½ | 162 |
| Assur Veerjee ..... | 500 | 500 | 50 | 400 |
| Berar Manufacturing | 200 | 200 | 70 | xd 190 |
| Bombay Cotton Mfg. | 500 | 500 | yr. 50 | 630 |
| Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 615 |
| Bombay United..... | 200 | 200 | 20 | 500 |
| Century ..... | 500 | 500 | 50 | 375 |
| Central India..... | 500 | 500 | 85 | 1,715 |
| China ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,000 |
| Chhoi Silk ..... | 500 | 500 | 70 | 575 |
| Colaba Land & Mill. | 700 | 700 | 50 | 1,135 |
| Coronation Mills ... | 500 | 500 | 60 | 800 |
| Connaught ..... | 500 | 306 | 25 | 230 |
| Coorla ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 750 |
| Crescent ..... | 100 | 100 | 5 | 97 |
| Crown ..... | 500 | 500 | qr. 60 | 1,200 |
| Currimbhoy ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 925 |
| David ..... | 250 | 250 | 20 | 330 |
| Emperor Edward ... | 500 | 500 | 20 | 610 |
| Empress ..... | 500 | 500 | 25 | 200 |
| Framji Petit ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 75 | 1,420 |
| Gold Mohur ..... | 500 | 500 | 20 | 275 |
| Hindustan ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 515 |
| Howard & Bullough | 500 | 500 | 25 | 470 |
| Hyderabad ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,200 |
| Imperial Cotton ..... | 500 | 500 | 15 | 150 |
| Indian Manufg ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 640 |
| Indo-China Manufg. | 1,000 | 1,000 | divid 75 | 1,150 |
| James Greaves ..... | 500 | 500 | 25 | 370 |
| Jamshed Manufg ... | 250 | 250 | 10 | 160 |
| Jawraj Baloo ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | divid 35 | 390 |
| Jubilee Mills ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 410 |
| Khandesh ..... | 1,000 | 610 | 75 | 990 |
| Khatao Mackunji ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | yr. 45 | 775 |
| Kohinoor..... | 500 | 500 | 25 | 742 |
| Leopold ..... | 100 | 100 | 3 | 52 |
| Luxmidas..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 490 |
| Lakshmi Cotton..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 80 | 1,400 |
| Madras United ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 125 | 3,150 |
| Manockji Petit ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 150 | 3,215 |
| Morarji Geculdas ... | 1,000 | 1,600 | 175 | 3,025 |
| Mysore Spinning ... | 250 | 250 | ... | 53 |
| Mysor Spinning ... | 50 | 50 | ... | 50 |
| New Great Eastern... | 500 | 200 | Nil. | 205 |
| New City of Bombay | 500 | 500 | 20 | 695 |
| Phoenix ..... | 100 | 100 | 5 | xd 100 |
| Presidency ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 620 |
| Queen ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 900 |
| Rehman ..... | 500 | 500 | p. c. 6 | 500 |
| Ripon ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | divid 50 | 850 |
| Sassoon Cotton ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | p.c. 10 | 985 |
| Sassoon Silk ..... | 500 | 500 | 40 | 580 |
| Sholapur ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 200 | xd 4,525 |
| S. Mahratta ..... | 250 | 250 | 20 | 205 |
| Standard Mills ..... | 500 | 500 | 50 | 1,245 |
| Sun ..... | 250 | 250 | 25 | 170 |
| Swadeshi ..... | 500 | 500 | 45 | xd 1,305 |
| Textile..... | 500 | 500 | 30 | xd 1,165 |
| Union (V. Gopalji)... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 500 | 250 |
| Western India..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 2 | 520 |

### MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

| | | | Last Half-yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown and Co ..... | 100 | 100 | | xd 310 |
| All India United Insurance, Co, Ld... | 100 | 20 | | 15 |
| Back Bay Bath..... | 50 | 50 | 6 | 40 |
| Badham Pile ..... | 100 | 100 | yr. 10 | 130 |
| Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ... | 2,500 | 2,500 | 330 | xd 10,900 |
| Bombay Burma New Issue..... | 625 | 625 | 82½ | xd 2,700 |
| Bombay Electric ... | P. £10 | 10 | p. c. 6 | 159½ |
| Supply and Tramways Co., Ld .... | O. £10 | £10 | Nill. | 111 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg..... | 100 | 100 | Nill. | 28 |
| Bombay Flour Mill... | 500 | 500 | 40 | 895 |
| Bombay Land and Building ..... | 500 | 500 | p. c. 5 | 500 |
| Bombay Steam Navigation Company... | O. 250 / P. 250 | 250 / 250 | p. c. 6 / p. c. 6 | 335½ / 277½ |
| Central India Mining Co., Limited ..... | 100 | 100 | yr. 50 | xd. 320 |
| Delhi Flour..... | 200 | 200 | 18 | 152 |
| Empire of India Life Assurance ..... | 500 | 50 | yr p.c. 17 | 125 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..... | 100 | 10 | 1½ | 20 |
| John Roberts and Co | 100 | 100 | divid 10 | 195 |
| Kemp and Co ..... | 200 | 175 | yr. 14 | xd. 205 |
| Kurrachee Landing.. | 200 | 75 | 12 | 150 |
| Marcks and Co..... | 100 | 100 | 10 | 129 |
| Napier Hotel Co..... | 100 | 100 | il. | 25 |
| Oriental, Govt. Security Life A ..... | 200 | 50 | p.c. 18½ | 190 |
| The Oriental Vining Co., Limited ..... | 100 | 30 | ... | 37 |
| Phillips and Co ..... | 40 | 40 | p.c. 10 | 54 |
| Port Canning Co..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | yr. 27 | 460 |
| Shivrajpur ..... | A. 10 | 10 | p.c. 25 | 15 |
| Syndicate ..... | B. 10 | 10 | Nil. | 15 |
| Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company..... | 100 | 100 | 8 | 80 |
| Soundy and Co ..... | 100 | 100 | Nil. | nom 20 |
| Tata Iron Steel Co... Limited..... | O. 75 / D. 30 / P. 150 | £ 15 | ... / ... / ... | dis. 12 / 51 |
| Thacker and Co ..... | 100 | 100 | p.c. 20 | xd 280 |
| Telephone Company. | 25 | 25 | yr. 1½ | xd 34 |
| Treacher and Co..... | 500 | 500 | yr. 40 | 620 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | Yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar ..... | 750 | 750 | 125 | 3,200 |
| Albert (Karrachee) | 1,100 | 1,100 | 45 | 650 |
| Bombay Cotton ..... | 125 | 125 | 15 | 92½ |
| Breul's Gawnpore ... | 200 | 200 | 20 | 200 |
| Brosch City ..... | 200 | 200 | 14 | 225 |
| Fort..... | 475 | 475 | 22½ | 270 |
| French..... | 500 | 500 | 35 | xd 510 |
| Godavery Valley ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 1,260 |
| Harvey and Sabhapatty ..... | 500 | 500 | 50 | 480½ |
| Hindustan P & M ... | 250 | 250 | 15 | 115 |
| Hingolee ..... | 100 | 100 | 6 | 110 |
| Indian Cotton ..... | 135 | 135 | 11½ | 135 |
| Khangaum ..... | 400 | 400 | 25 | 300 |
| Mahmudpura Cin ... | 125 | 125 | 7½ | 100 |
| Mahuva ..... | 200 | 200 | Nil. | 150 |
| Mercantile ..... | 175 | 175 | Nil. | 57 |
| Manmar Manufg ... | 250 | 250 | 25 | 220 |
| New East Indian ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 75 | 1,070 |
| New Moufussil Co ... | 400 | 400 | 50 | 655 |
| New Berar ..... | 500 | 500 | 40 | 500 |
| New Prince of Wales | 500 | 500 | 30 | 500 |
| Oomri ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,025 |
| Purbhany ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 1,150 |
| Sassoon ..... | 500 | 500 | 30 | 350 |
| Sind and Punjab Co | 1,000 | 1,000 | 140 | 4,400 |
| Sind ..... | 400 | 400 | 35 | 480 |
| Surat City ..... | 200 | 200 | 24 | 230 |
| Volkart U. P. Co, Ld..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 80 | 1,010 |
| Wardhwan G. & P.... | 150 | 50 | 12 | 125 |

### RAILWAYS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway ..... | 500 | 500 | 6 p. c. | 585 |
| Amritsar Patty ..... | 100 | 100 | 5 ,, | 114 |
| Tapti Valley Railway Company ..... | 500 | 500 | 4 ,, | xd 472½ |
| Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..... | 100 | 100 | 5 ,, | xd 104 |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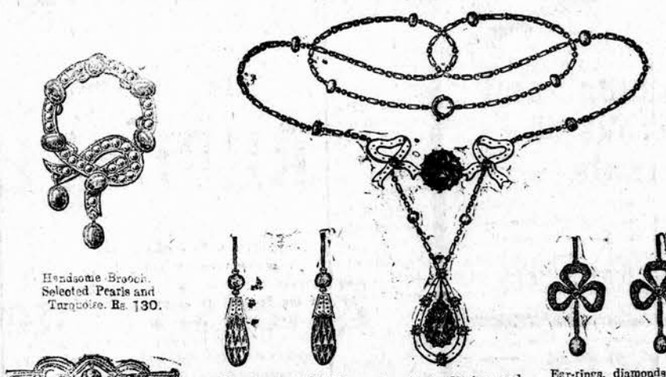

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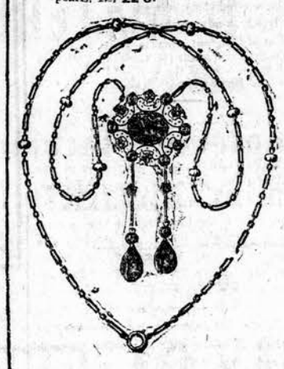

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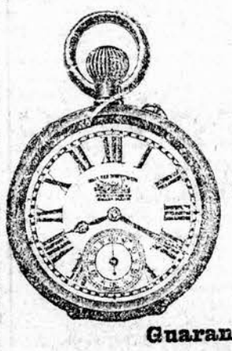

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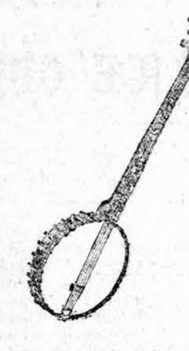

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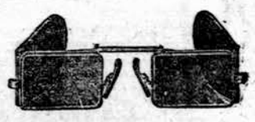

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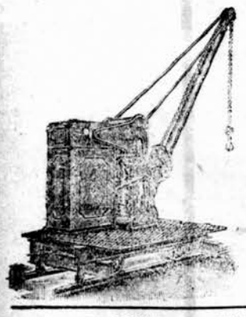

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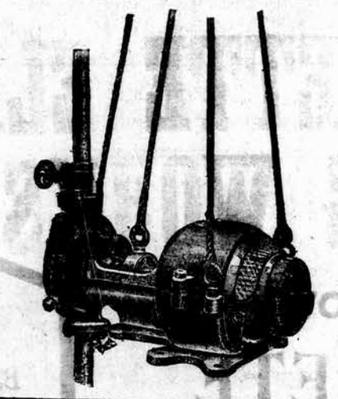

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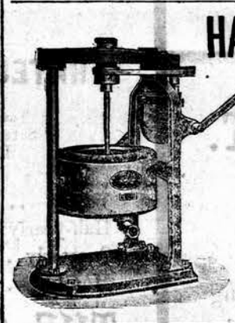

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